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MANN-HODGE SEED CO.
PALATKA, FLORIDA

1922

SPRING
GARDEN GUIDE

SEEDS

MANN-HODGE
SEED CO.

PALATKA, - FLORIDA

PLANTING LIST

OF VEGETABLES BY MONTHS

The following list is a suggestion to those in Florida, who desire to know what vegetables may prove successful under average conditions if planted in the different months. It is taken from "Sub-Tropical Vegetable Growing," by Dr. Rolfs, formerly Director of the Florida Experiment Station.

NORTH AND CENTRAL FLORIDA

January—Asparagus seed, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, cauliflower seed, collards, eggplant seed, leeks, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, tomato seed, turnips.

February—Asparagus seed, Adam's early corn, beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, collards, cucumbers, eggplant seed, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, leeks, lettuce, muskmelon, onions, parsley, parsnips, pepper seed, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, Windsor beans.

March—Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, early corn, eggplants, English peas, Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onions, parsley, parsnips, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, squash, sugar corn, tomatoes, turnips, watermelons.

April—Beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, English peas, Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onion plants, parsley, parsnip, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, rutabagas, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, turnips, watermelons.

May—Beans, butter beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, muskmelon, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

June—Butter beans, cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant, peppers, squash, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons.

July—Cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant, muskmelon, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, rutabagas, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

August—Beans, beets, cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, carrots, cowpeas, cress, cucumbers, collards, eggplant, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, muskmelon, okra, onions, parsnips, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, tomatoes, turnips, Windsor beans.

September—Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower plants, celery plants, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, leeks, mustard, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, rutabagas, salsify, spinach, squash, turnips.

October—Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower plants, collards, kale, leeks, lettuce seed and plants, mustard, onion seed, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, spinach, turnips, celery plants.

November—Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion seed, onion sets, parsnip, radishes, rape, spinach, turnips.

December—Cabbage plants and seed, collards, leeks, lettuce plants and seed, mustard, onion sets, onion plants, radishes, rape.

TAMPA AND SOUTHWARD

January—Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, cauliflower seed, collards, eggplant seed, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, spinach, tomato seed, turnips.

February—Adam's early corn, beets, beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, eggplant seed, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, muskmelon, okra, onions, pepper seed, spinach, squash, Windsor beans.

March—Beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, cowpeas, cucumbers, early corn, eggplants, Irish potatoes, lettuce, muskmelon, mustard, okra, onions, pepper, pumpkin, radishes, squash, sugar corn, tomatoes, watermelons.

April—Beans, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplant, kohlrabi, okra, onion plants, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes.

May—Beans, butter beans, cowpeas, eggplant, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sugar corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes.

June—Butter beans, cabbage seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant seed, pepper, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelon.

July—Cabbage seed, celery seed, cowpeas, eggplant plants and seed, muskmelon, peppers, pumpkin, squash, sweet potatoes, tomato plants and seed, watermelons.

August—Beans (snap), cabbage seed, cauliflower seed, carrots, cowpeas, collards, cucumbers, eggplant, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, muskmelon, mustard, onions, peppers, pumpkin, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes, turnips, Windsor beans.

September—Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage plants and seed, carrots, collards, cowpeas, cucumbers, English peas, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, turnips.

October—Beets, Bermuda onion seed, brussels sprouts, cabbage plants and seed, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce seed and plants, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, Swiss chard, turnips.

November—Beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage seed and plants, carrots, collards, kale, lettuce, mustard, onion sets, radishes, rape, rutabagas, spinach, Swiss chard, turnips.

December—Cabbage plants and seed, collards, lettuce plants and seed, onion sets and plants, radishes, rape, Spanish onion seed, Swiss chard.

HOW TO PLANT SEEDS.

Proper condition of soil, proper amounts of moisture and proper depth are necessary to success in planting. The soil should be well worked and free from trash and lumps and must be fine. The moisture can vary to some extent, but it must not dry out where the seeds are nor be so wet as to run together or keep out the air. Seeds should be covered, as a rule about four times their diameter. When so planted the germination process starts almost at once. If the ground dries out to the depth of the seeds after they start to germinate so that the seeds dry they will not come up and will not start again, no matter how much water is given afterwards. Prevent the drying. In a small bed it may be done by putting sacks on the ground, but in extensive planting it is better to firm the soil. It will not be firmed too much by walking along on the row. A hoe will not make it firm enough. If you do not use a heavy pressure wheel on your planter, walk on the row.

A Personal Word of Appreciation

We want to thank our many customers for their liberal orders during the past several months. We believe that the conditions during this time have been the worst that the country has known for many years. There have been times when we could not give the prompt service that we try to give and we want to apologize for the delays that we could not help. The conditions were beyond our control. Our constant aim is to give to each of our customers the prompt service and courteous treatment that we would want if we were in their place. **We believe in the Golden Rule** and its application to business no matter how small the amount. It is our constant endeavor to so apply that principle in our business as to merit your confidence.

We have never followed the practice of so many of the seed houses of introducing new varieties which are nothing more than some old sort under a new name. It is a deception and a fraud which will be sure to result in a disappointment to the purchaser of such seed. The seed we offer is the standard varieties grown by experts and not some old sort under a new name. We do not believe that practice is in accordance with the Golden Rule and that is our guide in business. We ask your further co-operation and business.

With best wishes for a prosperous year.

EDWARD L. MANN, President

Gardeners' and Farmers' Descriptive Catalog

NO. 15, SPRING 1922

Prices quoted include postage within the 4th zone on all seed ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter pound, pound and five pounds, unless otherwise stated.

All prices are subject to change without notice. In case of a change in price, we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

Write your name and address plainly and give full shipping directions.

Our **terms** are **strictly cash**. This is not a reflection on your credit, but we cannot open small accounts with a large number of customers.

No orders sent C. O. D. unless one-fourth of the amount is sent with order.

Our aim is to have our customers satisfied, and we guarantee our own acts and the things over which we have control and will gladly correct any error made by us. There are so many conditions, however, over which we have no control in the growing of plants from seed and the growing of seed upon which success depends, that we cannot make any guarantee in connection with anything we sell which does not involve our own act or that over which we have control.

We take every possible care to have our seeds true to name, but this company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out and will in no way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, we are to be notified at once, and money will be refunded.

MANN-HODGE SEED CO.

SPECIAL AND STANDARD SORTS FOR THE HOME GARDEN

We pay postage or express within the 4th Postal Zone on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound and five-pound lots, unless otherwise stated. All prices are subject to change without notice.

During the last few years special effort has been made to get more of the small home gardens planted. The great reason for the home garden is the fact that the vegetables taken from it and used while fresh are of so much better quality than those purchased from the store. The market gardener uses the most vigorous sorts which make the best keepers. These in many cases are not as tender and delicate in flavor as the sorts that may be grown for the home garden. The gardener still uses, in many cases, the old **string** beans. But who wants them in his own home garden? Have you ever bought beans at the store and then worked overtime to chew up the tough fiber in them? We have. We have beans that are **stringless** and **without tough fiber**. They may be used even when well matured and cook up tender and without fiber. The old Valentine and Refugee beans were good in their day but they are not as good as some others for the home garden. We are at a loss to understand why people still plant them for their own use when they can get such beans as Fordhook Favorite, Burpee's Stringless, Giant Stringless green pods and Improved Kidney and Sure Crop Wax.

Vegetables fresh from the garden have a much better flavor. In order to get the full benefit of the real flavor, most vegetables must be used while fresh. Even a few hours makes a great difference. If you would enjoy the real delicacy of most vegetables you must grow them and use them while fresh.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We pay postage or express within the 4th Postal Zone on all garden seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound and five-pound lots, unless otherwise stated. All prices are subject to change without notice. We will endeavor to fill orders at prices quoted and when compelled to make any change, will send seed to the amount of money sent.

ARTICHOKE

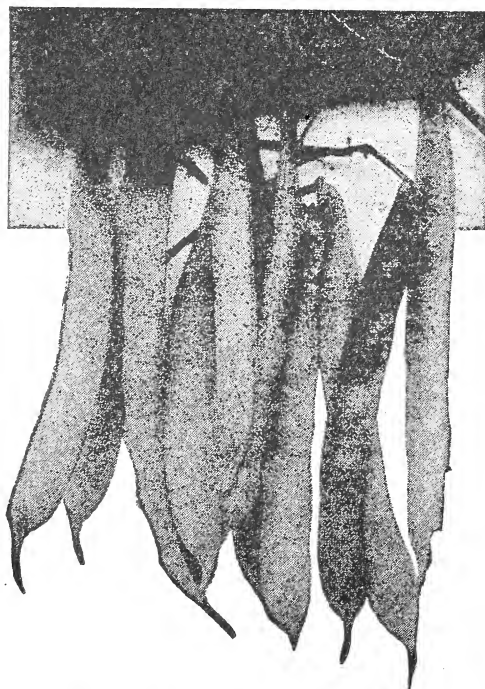
One ounce for 500 plants.

CULTURE.—May be grown either from seed or suckers. Plant the seed in early spring, about three inches apart in rows about a foot apart. Transplant 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. The young plants sometimes develop globes the first year. The seed do not always come true to type so that only the plants producing desirable globes should be saved. The suckers appearing around the old plants should be removed in fall or early winter and planted as above directed. The plant requires rich, moist, but well drained soil. If it can be obtained, well rotted stable manure should be applied when suckers are removed. The plants continue to bear several years.

FRENCH GREEN GLOBE.—Leaves silvery gray with reddish ribs and free from spines. Scales are green shading to violet at the base. Pkt. 25c, oz. 75c.

BUSH GREEN POD BEANS

One pound for 50 feet of drill or 75 hills; 60 pounds (1 bushel) per acre in drills.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

CULTURE.—Beans may be planted in Florida during most of the year. See the planting table for the different parts of the State. The ground should have a good application of phosphate and limestone and then be thoroughly prepared. For hand cultivation plant 6 or 8 beans to the foot in rows about 18 inches apart. For horse cultivation the rows should be 2½ feet apart. The seed should be covered from 1 inch in heavy soil to 3 inches in light sandy soil. Cultivate frequently and well, but never when the leaves are wet from rain or dew. Cultivation should be shallow except in very heavy soil and when the bloom appears in quantity cultivation close to the plant should stop. Do not give heavy applications of stable manure, but a light application, if well worked in, will be beneficial.

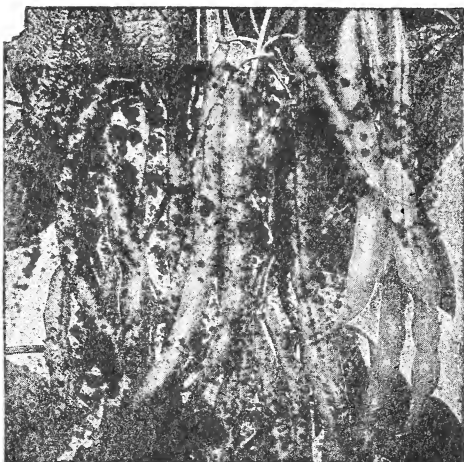
For best results with beans they should be inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria culture.

We sell 60 lbs. (bushel) of beans at 100-lb. rate.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD (40 days).—This is one of the very best beans for home gardens. An extra early, hardy and productive sort. The pods are about 5 inches long, rich green in color, round, deeply saddle-backed, caused by the

fleshy sides, curved long point, brittle and fine grained. They are tender and crisp, being stringless even when well matured, and of the best flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD (42 days).—This is one of the most popular and attractive beans we have, either for home garden or for market. The pods are about 7 inches long, nearly straight, round, and a little lighter green in color than Burpee's Stringless. They are brittle, stringless, even when well matured and of fine flavor. The plants are strong, vigorous growers and very productive. They are becoming more popular with market growers every year as they have a ready sale when there is no market for the flat, stringy sorts. Every home garden should have them. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$17.00.



Giant Stringless Green Pod Bean.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE (45 days).—Many of our Customers report this as the best bean they have ever had for the home garden, and a large number have ceased planting any other sort. It is a white-seeded stringless green pod bean. The pods are large, round, about 6 inches long, nearly straight, and very full and fleshy. They are brittle, very juicy and free from tough fibre, being stringless at all stages of growth. The vines grow about 18 inches high, are vigorous and prolific. The leaves are dark green and quite heavy. A heavy yielder. The bean is white and of good size and makes an excellent one for use dry. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, 1 lb. 45c, 2 lbs. 80c, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.35, 100 lbs. \$21.00.

ROGERS STRINGLESS REFUGEE

The Refugee Beans are great favorites with many gardeners, and they were fine beans. This is a new bean of the Extra Early Refugee type, but has the great quality of being **stringless**. It was introduced last year and promises to replace, at least for home use, the other Refugees. Do not fail to give it a trial. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

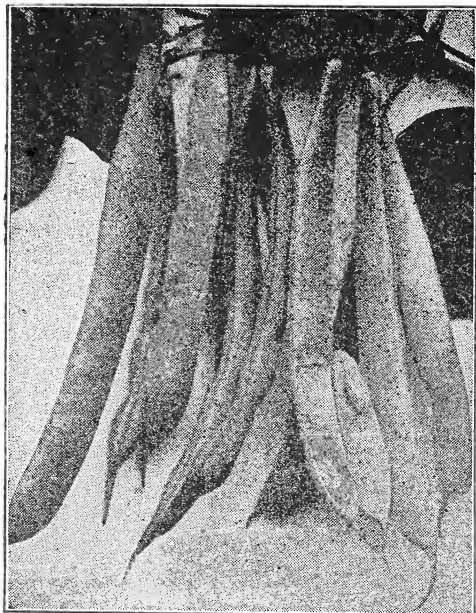
	Not Prepaid					
	Pkt.	1 lb	2 lbs	5 lbs	15 lbs	100 lbs
Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch) -----	.10	.35	.65	1.50	3.00	18.00
Full Measure, stringless, round, early -----	.10	.35	.65	1.50	3.00	18.00
Early Refugee, hardy, round, light green----	.10	.35	.60	1.45	2.50	15.00
Refugee (1000 to 1), round, hardy -----	.10	.35	.60	1.45	2.75	16.50
Black Valentine, round, early, vigorous ----	.10	.35	.60	1.45	2.75	17.00
Red Valentine, early, hardy -----	.10	.35	.60	1.45	2.75	17.00

BUSH WAX BEANS

ROGERS IMP. KIDNEY WAX.—This is a new yellow pod bean that ought to be in every garden. It is one of the very best wax beans that we have. The seed is as long as the Wardwell's, but not quite so thick, and is white with a black eye. The bush makes a vigorous, strong, upright, growth, and is resistant to blight and rust. The pods are fleshy, of good length and excellent color. They are remarkable for their fine flavor, are very brittle and are **stringless**. A robust grower and a heavy yielder. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$20.00.

A vegetable fresh from your own garden tastes better than one from the store.

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX.—This is a selection from Currie's Rust Proof, and has all the fine qualities of that famous bean. The seed are black and the pods are flat and of good size, averaging somewhat longer and thicker than Currie's, and are tender, stringless and without tough fiber. It is more hardy, rust resistant, a little later and a strong, vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY (38 days).—Hardy, flat, stringy. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$17.50.

HODSON WAX (48 days).—Hardy, large, stringy, tough. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

Golden Wax (40 days).—Broad, flat, stringless, fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$16.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY (45 days).—Long, broad, brittle, attractive. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

FOR DRY SHELL BEANS

	Pkt.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Navy—The standard dry white bean	.10	.25	.45	\$1.00
Tepary, small, white seed, bush, fine flavor	.10	.25	.45	1.00
Pinto, mottled seed	.10	.25	.45	1.00
Red Kidney, deep red, fine	.10	.25	.45	1.00
Mexican Tree	.10	.30	.55	1.25

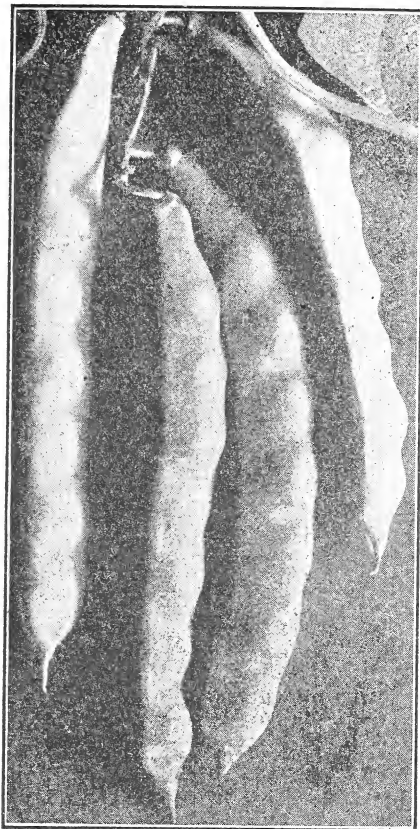
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

One pound for 150 hills; 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

These beans require a pole or trellis to climb on. Pole beans are usually very prolific, and bear longer pods and a great many more of them than the bush varieties. For home garden use set the poles first, scrape the soil away to a depth of two inches and irrigate well. Then plant five to nine beans to each hill, covering to a depth of one inch. Save only best three or four plants. Pole Beans will continue bearing long after the earlier bush varieties have ceased. Hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD (55 days).—This is the old standard variety of the green-podded pole beans, and is the most extensively planted of any of the pole beans in the South. Pods are from 7 to 9 inches long, nearly round, thick and fleshy, stringless when young and of fine quality. Long bearing season. Very prolific. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. \$2.95, 100 lbs. \$18.20.

LAZY WIFE.—A green-podded late standard variety bearing good, long pods in clusters; stringless and of fine flavor. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 70c, 5 lbs. \$1.60.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX.—An early pole wax sort, of good quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.55.

LIMA BEANS

One pound of small-seeded sorts and 2 pounds of large-seeded sorts for 100 feet of drill or 100 hills; 30 lbs. and 60 lbs. respectively, per acre.

CULTURE.—Lima Beans are very likely to rot if planted while the ground is wet and cold. They should not be planted till the ground is warm and danger from cold spells over. Select light, rich, well drained soil, which has plenty of limestone and phosphorus in it. The dwarf sorts may be planted a little earlier than the pole varieties. Plant in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, dropping the beans about 4 inches apart, or they may be planted in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, with 3 to 5 beans to the hill. Cover from 1 to 2 inches. Cultivate often, but never when the bushes are wet from dew or rain.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH.—This is truly a wonder, in its productiveness and extreme good quality. It is the earliest Bush Lima that we know, and is extremely productive. Suited for conditions in the Southeast. For the home garden no better bean can be found. It can be cooked as a green bean or as a dry bean. The plant grows about 2 feet high, and bears great numbers of the broad, flat pods, containing from 3 to 5 of the medium-sized beans. The ripe beans are a dark tan color with splotches of dark brown. It excels any other lima bean that we know in quality, as it is rich, sweet and tender. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.40.

HENDERSON'S BUSH.—For those that prefer a white seeded lima, this is the standard of the small seeded sorts. Early and productive. Pkt. 10c, 1 lb. 30c, 2 lbs. 55c.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH.—An improved strain of the old Standard Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are larger, being from 5 to 6 inches long and more than an inch broad. The beans are large and thick with thin skin and most excellent flavor. The bushes are vigorous and productive, making an upright growth of about 30 inches. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 40c, 2 lbs. 75c, 5 lbs. \$1.80.

FLORIDA BUTTER POLE BEAN (80 days).—One of the small, seeded sorts. The seed are mottled brown and white, and may be eaten either green or dry. This is probably the best of the pole Limas for Florida and the Southeast. It starts bearing early in the season and continues till killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 15c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

SIEVA OR CAROLINA BUTTER POLE LIMA.—The vines are slender, with rather small, dark green leaves. Earlier, hardier, and more prolific than the large-sized Limas. Bean is small and white. Very productive and continue in bearing throughout the season. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 65c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.

Plant a home garden and cut that cost of living.

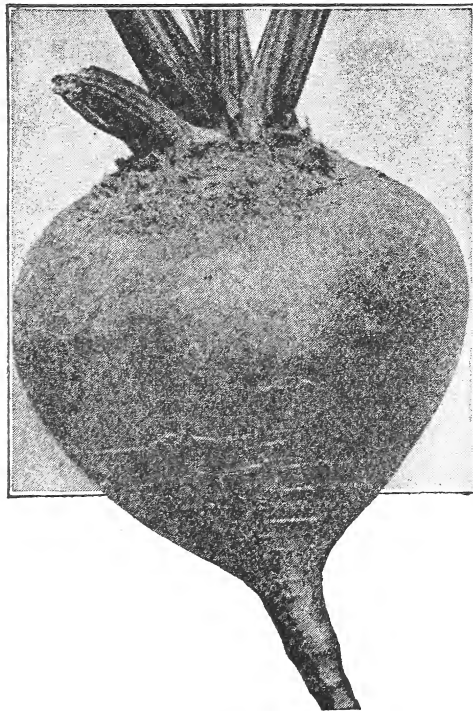
BEETS

One ounce to 50 feet of drill, 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Soil should be light, rich and well drained. Plow or spade up deep. Make the rows for hand cultivation about 15 inches apart, and for field or horse cultivation about 3 feet. Sow thinly and cover about 1 inch deep, or if the soil is stiff, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The young plants may be thinned to 3 or 4 inches, transplanting those pulled, or they may be let grow till large enough to use for "greens" and then thinned. Beet "greens" are preferred by many to turnips and spinach.

Beets do not do well on a sour soil. They should therefore be planted on ground having some shell in it. If unable to plant on shell land, give an application of limestone or air slacked lime. What we call beet seed are really clusters of seed, several seed enclosed in a tough, rough case. Before the young plant can come through, this case must be softened by taking up moisture. If the seed is put in a well worked, loose soil and it is left so, they will not come. The ground must be **packed** around the seed or it will not take up the necessary amount of moisture. The best way to get beet seed up is to **walk on the row** after they are covered.

If one would get the greatest pleasure out of beets and enjoy the most delicate flavor possible, they should be used when quite young. Do not let them get over about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Make successive plantings of a few feet of row every two or three weeks, from September to March, and a constant supply of tender, delicious young beets may be had.



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

DETROIT DARK RED (50 days).—This is one of the very best for home, market or canning purposes, and is widely grown. It is early and has small upright tops which are dark green, shaded red. The roots are smooth, of medium size and globe shaped. The skin is a dark red with the flesh a solid vermilion red. Our special stock shows little or no white zones.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—A second early or main crop sort. Medium size, globe shaped, with deep crimson flesh which is slightly zoned. The flesh is sweet and tender and the foliage is small and dark.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (50 days).—Extra early, half round. Tops medium size and dark.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Flesh tender, sweet and dark red. Early.

EARLY ECLIPSE (50 days).—Very early, smooth, round, bright red, fine-grained flesh, is sweet and tender. Tops small.

LENTZ (55 days).—Extra early. Round, dark-red root, flesh crimson with rings of lighter color.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—A late standard sort, rather slender, flesh deep purplish red. Roots about 14 inches long and good quality.

PRICES.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50. (5 lbs. at 10-lb rate.)

"I have never had any fault to find with your seed; for several years I have been ordering from you."

MRS. MARION BAXLEY,
Williston, Fla.

STOCK BEETS

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—The largest of all the Mangels, and the heaviest yielder. Skin red, flesh white, zoned with red. The most popular.

LANE'S IMPERIAL SUGAR BEET (White French).—A white fleshed, handsome sugar beet, very productive; fine for stock.

GIANT HALF SUGAR—Green Top.—A superior sort for stock feeding as it contains more sugar and is more nutritious. Oval in shape and grows partly out of the ground. Large size and yields enormous crops.

PRICES.—Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs at 45c per lb.

BROCCOLI

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Broccoli is a member of the cabbage family and requires the same culture. It very much resembles cauliflower, but is taller and heads are more divided. It is much harder, will stand greater extremes of temperature and is much easier to grow.

WHITE CAPE.—Large, compact heads of a creamy white color and of good flavor. Culture same as for late cauliflower. Pkt. 15c, oz. 45c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

This is a member of the cabbage family very much resembling collards in the appearance of the plant. The "Sprouts," however, are heads about an inch in diameter formed along the stalk at the base of the leaves. They are pulled and cooked in a similar way to cabbage or cauliflower. They require a long season and are well suited for culture in the Southeast. Plant the same as cabbage. Every grower should try this delicacy, and he will not be without it. Hardy, a good frost rather improves the flavor. The lower leaves are usually removed from the stalk when the sprouts start, so as to permit their better development.

PERFECTION.—The best sort, giving firm sprouts of good size. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.

Any association or person growing for market and requiring large amounts of seed is invited to send us a list of what they will need and we will submit prices on it.

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Cabbage is best started by putting the seed in a bed and transplanting the plants. The bed should be well worked over and the soil made as fine as possible. It should be raised a little so as to afford good drainage. Use little or no fertilizer in the bed. It should be kept moist and never permitted to dry out or become water soaked. Plant the seed in rows far enough apart to permit of working easily, from 8 inches up, depending on your tools. Put 3 or 4 seed to the inch and cover from one-quarter to one-half inch. Firm the soil well after planting. The best way is to **walk on the row**. They should be transplanted when the fourth or fifth pair of leaves are made. Cultivate frequently but not deep as the roots come near the surface.

A great many of the so-called varieties of cabbage listed by many dealers are simply strains of the several standard varieties, rather than distinct sorts. The varieties offered here are those which we believe will give the very best of all and allow a wide selection in type.



Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.

**SELECTED
EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD** (90-100 days).—This is without doubt the most popular of the early cabbages for either home use or for market. We have made great effort to have our strain of this seed the best there is and believe that you will find it fully equal if not superior to any that can be found in the market. Makes compact, sweet, pointed heads, just right in size for an average family. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$18.00.

**CHARLESTON
WAKEFIELD** (Long Island) (100-115 days).—This is an old standard sort. It is about 10 days

later than our Selected Early Jersey Wakefield and the heads are a little heavier. In other respects it is very much like it. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$18.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—A very valuable sort which originated in Denmark. It is early, making in about the same time that Charleston Wakefield takes. The heads are much larger than the Charleston Wakefield, however, running about 10 lbs. They are globe-shaped, light green in color, uniform in size and shape, very solid, and with few loose leaves, and so can be planted close. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$26.00.

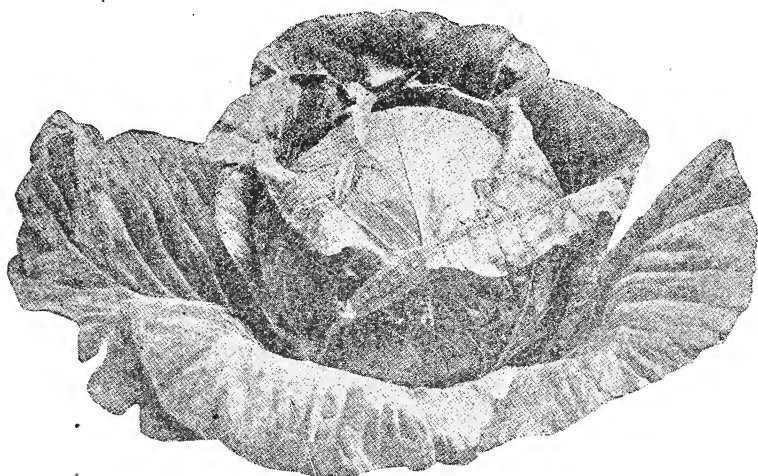
GLORY OF ENKHUISEN (90-100 days).—This splendid sort was introduced from Holland. Its many good qualities are making it one of the most popular sorts. It is one of the earliest; has solid white heads of good size, fine ribbed, and excellent quality. The outer leaves are such as to permit close planting. A great favorite with the home gardener and for market gardeners who supply a fancy trade. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 80c, lb. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$26.00.

SUCCESSION (100-115 days).—A second early sort with a medium-sized, round, flattened head. Introduced by Henderson in 1888 and it stands today as one of the most satisfactory of this type. The heads become solid long before they are fully grown, but stand well without splitting. An excellent shipper to Northern markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$18.00.

SUREHEAD (125-140 days).—One of the most popular of the main crop or late cabbages. The heads are flattened, uniform in size and color, good keepers and shippers, large, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds each, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 55c, lb. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$18.00.

GREEN GLAZED.—A distinct dark green sort with large, rather loose heads well adapted to the South. The worms do not work on it as readily as on some other sorts and it withstands heat better. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c.

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	10 lbs.
Henderson's E. Summer, second early	10c	20c	55c	2.00	\$18.00
Early Flat Dutch	10c	20c	55c	2.00	18.00
Early Winningstadt, early, pointed	10c	20c	55c	2.00	18.00
Late Flat Dutch, late	10c	20c	55c	2.00	18.00
Danish Ballhead, late, round	10c	20c	55c	2.00	18.00
Mammoth Red Rock	10c	30c	75c	2.50	24.00
Drumhead Savoy, crumpled leaves	10c	30c	75c	2.50	24.00



Succession Cabbage.

CARROTS

One ounce per 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—The soil best suited to carrots is a sandy loam. That to which was applied the previous year a large amount of stable manure which has become well rotted is to be preferred. They will give good results, however, on any good soil that is well drained, and that has been thoroughly and deeply prepared. Plant the seed in drills 15 to 18 inches apart for hand culture, and cover about one-half inch deep. The soil must be well firmed. The best way to do this is to **walk on the row**. Thin the plants from 3 to 6 inches apart, depending on size of variety.

In order to have carrots through the entire season that are at the best size for the table, frequent plantings should be made. They should be used while they are still young and tender and not be permitted to get too large.

GOLDEN BALL (French Forcing) (40 days).—The earliest of all varieties and one of the best for table use. It is fine grained, delicate and extremely fine flavored. The root is almost round, and rather small, being only about two inches long, and deep orange-red. Small top. A great favorite with market gardeners for bunching for the earliest market.

OXHEART (55 days).—This is one of the most widely grown home garden sorts. The full grown root is about 4 or 5 inches long, very thick and running abruptly into a small tap root. The flesh is a beautiful orange-red with a lighter colored core and is free from fiber, fine grained and sweet. They may be pulled when about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across and used in this way room is made for those left. The top is small.

CHANTENAY HALF LONG (60 days).—Medium early stump-rooted sort, very uniform in growth; about 5 inches long, large at top, and gradually tapering to the base. Fine grained, sweet and heavy yielder. Fine for both market and home use.

DANVER'S HALF LONG (72 days).—Suited to all kinds of soil. From 8 to 10 inches long and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange in color, sweet and crisp. A heavy yielder.

HALF-LONG SCARLET NANTES (60 days).—Of medium size and one of the best for home use, being extra sweet and of fine texture. The roots are blunt at the bottom and almost cylindrical in shape, and about 6 inches long. Skin is smooth and flesh is deep orange red, tender, and practically coreless.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE (75 days).—The best long, late sort. The roots are 12 to 15 inches long, and the ground should, therefore, be deeply worked before planting. Deep orange. Excellent for either table or stock.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN (75 days).—Roots 16 to 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Should be planted in light, rich soil. Flesh rather coarse. Grown for stock feed.

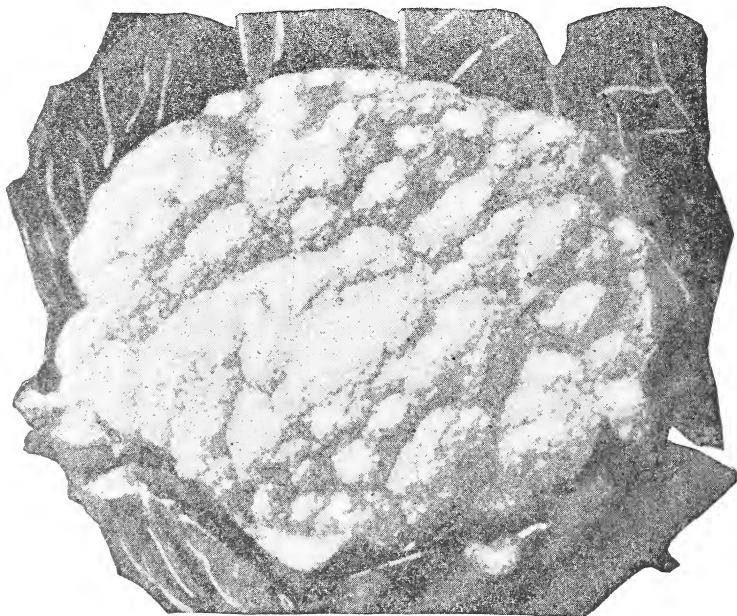
PRICES—Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. or more at 70c per lb.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will make about 2,000 plants. Matures in about 100 days.

CULTURE.—Cauliflower is one of the most delicious vegetables that grows and every one who enjoys the best that a home garden can produce should have a few plants. The seed may be planted in the same way as cabbage and the plants handled in the same way. They require a more fertile soil and better and more constant cultivation. Plenty of good manure should be used but if that can not be obtained, Mapes fertilizer will give good results. Plenty of moisture is necessary but the ground should never become saturated or water soaked. The ground must be kept in the best condition by frequent cultivation with the cultivator and hoe. Cauliflower requires cool weather for heading and the conditions during our winter months are very favorable for it. After the head begins to form, the leaves may be raised up over it and tied to protect it and keep it white. The heads should be cut and used while the "curd" is compact, as they lose much in quality after they begin to open and separate.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—This is the most popular and most generally planted. In Florida it is planted almost exclusively. It is early, has short leaves and compact growth and is well suited to close planting in the home garden. The heads are of a medium size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like. Pkt. 25c, ½ oz. \$1.00, oz. \$1.75, ¼ lb. \$6.50, lb. \$25.00.



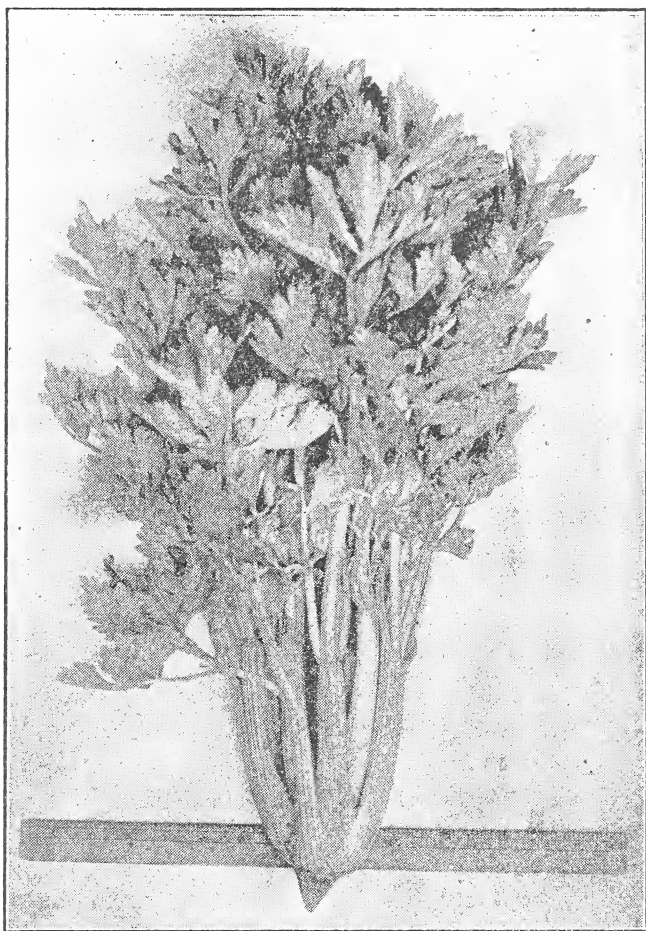
Early Snowball Cauliflower.

Plant a home garden and cut that cost of living.

CELERY

One ounce for about 7,500 plants.

Celery seed is slow to germinate and should be planted in rich, finely prepared soil which can be kept moist. For home garden it is best to plant in a box. When planted in beds have the ground watered till it is wet. Put the seed on top of the ground in rows or broadcast and firmly press down. They may be covered very lightly with dry sand. Cover the beds with burlap bags and see that the ground does not dry out. After the seeds start, remove the sacks and give partial shade with cheesecloth during the middle of the day. Gradually give more sunshine as the plants are able to stand it. When the plants are 4 to 6 inches high transplant in field rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate often and deep. When the plants are about 12 inches high blanch by setting boards up on each side, the top leaning toward the row, and fastening with stakes. A tarred roofing paper may be used in place of the boards. Some plant in beds about 3 feet wide, setting the plants about 4 inches apart. By putting boards around the bed all are blanched, as the middle is close enough to self blanch.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—This is the sort generally used in Florida, and the most desirable sort for market or home garden. It is medium in size, of compact growth, with golden-yellowish, broad, thick stalks, free from stringiness. Crisp and tender, with fine flavor. Pkt. 15c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

This plant produces a large, solid, irregular root or tuber, which is the edible portion and is used for flavoring soups and stews, or may be used in salads or boiled the same as carrots. It may be used when about 2 inches in diameter.

The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as celery. Set plants about 6 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart. May be blanched and is very fine thus treated, but is generally used without blanching.

GIANT PRAGUE.—This is the most satisfactory sort. Roots globular in shape and fairly smooth. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

COLLARDS

One ounce for 2,000 plants.

An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. The leaves are broken off and boiled like cabbage. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to the open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage.

SOUTHERN, or GEORGIA.—This variety is the favorite, and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

CORN, SWEET

One pound for 150 hills; 10 pounds per acre.

Sweet Corns will average about 45 pounds per bushel.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet each way, dropping 3 or 4 grains to the hill. When well started thin to 2 stalks to the hill. Should be given frequent and shallow cultivation. For a succession, plant your favorite sort at intervals of about 2 weeks or plant at one time an early, main crop, and a late sort.

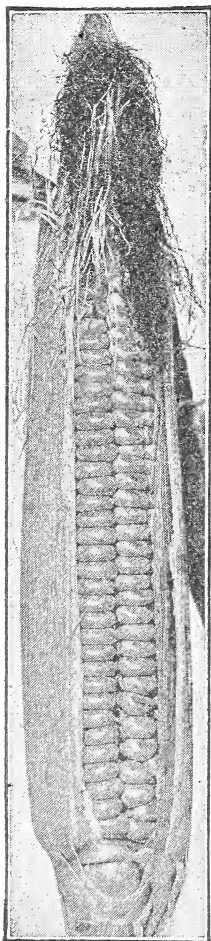
GOLDEN BANTAM.—This corn has become probably the best known and most popular of the extra early sorts. The stalks grow 4 to 5 feet tall and bear two or more ears to the stalk. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with eight rows and are well filled to the tip. The grains are a rich cream color when young, turning a deep golden yellow when ripe. Very sweet and delicious and of attractive appearance. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, lb. 35c, 2 lbs. 60c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6.50.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—This variety resembles the Stowell's Evergreen, but is ready for use much earlier, and remains in good condition equally as long. The ears grow to a good size, usually about 7 inches long, and contain from 16 to 18 rows of deep, sweet grains. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 50 lbs. \$9.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (85 days).—A standard main crop sort. The stalks grow about 7 feet and the ears average 7 to 8 inches and have 16 to 18 rows. The grains are deep, medium width, tender, sweet and delicious. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6.25.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (85 days).—Ripens about the same time as Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks about 7 feet high, with usually 2 or 3 ears to the stalk. The ears are of good size, and well filled. The cob is small and set with small deep grains arranged in very irregular rows. Sweet and tender and of the best quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6.50.

BLACK MEXICAN (80 days).—This is one of the best of the medium early sorts. When ripe the grain is a deep bluish-black, but in the eating stage is a creamy white. The color does not begin to show till the grain is rather old for eating. Very sweet and tender, with deep broad



Golden Bantam.

grains. A very great favorite with those who know it. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, ½ lb. 20c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$6.50.

(The following are not Sweet Corns but extensively grown for table purposes.)

	Pkt.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	50 lbs.
Adams Extra Early, early, medium ear -----	\$.10	\$.25	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$4.40
Trucker's Favorite, late, large ear -----	.10	.25	.80	1.00	3.75

POP CORN

RICE.—The most popular of all Pop Corns and of finest quality. Very reliable and the most salable of all. Pkt. 10c, lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$12.00.

CRESS

One ounce per 100 feet of drill.

Both the types described below are grown for the refreshing piquancy of the leaves, being used as an appetizing salad or for garnishing various dishes.

FINE CURLED (PEPPER GRASS).—Grows quickly from seed sown thinly in drills. The leaves are finely curled and quite ornamental in appearance, but as the plant soon runs to seed, frequent plantings should be made to keep up a supply. The flavor resembles that of the mustard. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

WATER CRESS.—A hardy plant which can be grown easily in a shallow pond of fresh water or along the edges of shallow running streams. It is in great demand during the winter and early spring months. Seed may be started readily in pans or boxes of very moist earth, and when the young plants are well started they can be transplanted to the stream or pond where you wish them to grow. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

CUCUMBER

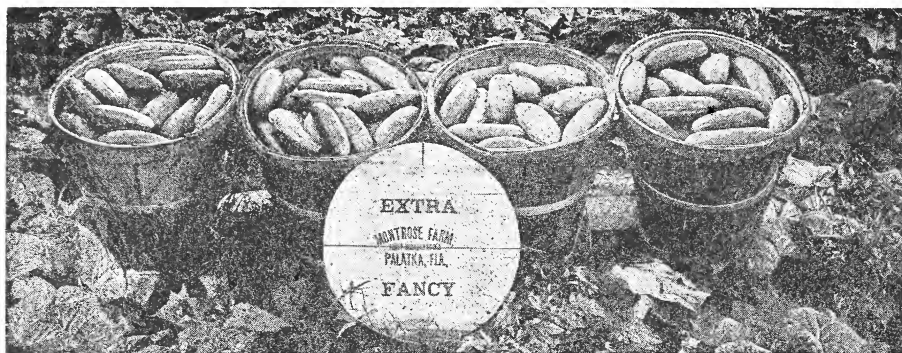
One ounce to 50 hills; 2 pounds per acre. Mature 60 to 80 days.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable, work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill, and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. If insects appear, dust the plants with Arsenate of Lead. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as soon as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen, the plants soon cease bearing. For early market, many growers plant the seed in paper pots and are able to have a large size plant to put in the field as soon as safe.

EARLIEST OF ALL (60 days).—This is a perfected type of White Spine. Earlier than any other strain of White Spine and as well colored as any cucumber grown. The fruits when suitable to slice are 6 to 7 inches long, very dark green with pale green stripes about one-third the length from the blossom end; straight, square-ended and of the very finest quality. It is a strong grower and it sets fruit in great abundance. For pickling it produces fruits which when suitable for bottle goods are straight, square-ended and very firm. Careful planters have tested this sort thoroughly in check plantings with the best of other varieties, and the results have proven the biggest money-maker ever planted by Florida growers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. or more at 85c per lb.

HENDERSON'S PERFECTED WHITE SPINE (65 days).—A dark sort of the White Spine type, and one of the most popular sorts for planting in Florida for early market. Fruits are round, thick, and square ended. About 8 inches long. Very early, being only a few days later than Earliest of All. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. or over at 85c per lb.

EARLY FORTUNE.—A favorite with many Southern market growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color, which it holds long after picking. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. or more at 85c per lb.



DAVIS PERFECT.—One of the White Spines. The fruits are very uniform in size and shape. They grow from 10 to 12 inches long and are slim; the color is deep green; tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Early and a long bearer. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00, 25 lbs. or more, \$1.00 per lb.

KLONDYKE.—A very early variety. The fruits are dark green, about 7 to 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, rather blunt at the stem end and tapering slightly at the blossom end. Very prolific and a great shipper. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs or more at 85c per lb.

IMP. LONG GREEN.—One of the black spine sorts. The vines make a vigorous growth and are very prolific. The fruits are dark green, from 10 to 12 inches long, firm, crisp and of good quality. They are used extensively when small for pickles. The larger fruits make excellent sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs or more at 85c per lb.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Boston Pickling or Short Prolific , small, dark green	\$.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25
Early Cluster , short, dark green, productive for pickles	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Everbearing , short, dark green, blunt	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Japanese Climbing , fine, long fruit, productive	.10	.20	.50	1.50

DASHEEN

The Dasheen is a root crop that was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture several years ago and is steadily gaining in favor. The plant very closely resembles in appearance the common Elephant's Ear. Many varieties were tested by the Department, and it was found that one from the Island of Trinidad was best for our conditions. Each hill consists of one or more large central corms, with a considerable number of cormels of varying sizes. The larger size cormels are the ones that are eaten, the smaller ones being planted. The larger corms are also of good quality. The texture and flavor may be described as between a chestnut and a potato. The soil best suited to the dasheen is rich, moist, but well drained sandy loam. They require a long season, about seven months, free from frost, and mature in October and November. Plant in February or March, the whole corm or "tuber," about 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart, and cover about 2 or 3 inches deep. The dasheen contains about 50 per cent more protein and 50 per cent more starch and sugars than potatoes. They make an excellent food for stock. Full cultural and cooking instructions may be had by asking the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for their bulletins on the dasheen. Every home garden should have its patch of this vegetable for use during the time when white potatoes have to be shipped in. Price per pound, postpaid, 25c; peck, not prepaid, 85c.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

EGG PLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants; half pound per acre. Ready for use 120 days.

CULTURE.—Sow in seed bed. Great care must be taken, as eggplant will not germinate freely at a temperature less than 65 degrees. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often. The fruit is ready to use when one-third grown and may be used from then on till the seeds begin to harden when the flesh loses its tenderness and delicious qualities. The soil should be a deep, rich well-drained sandy loam with good moisture.

BLACK BEAUTY (125 days).—This is a great improvement over the New York Improved so generally grown. It produces large fruits about 10 days earlier, which are a very dark purple. Free from spines. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.50, 5 lbs. \$21.25.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—The most generally planted of any of the sorts. It is spineless, large fruits which are dark purple, and nearly round. Pkt 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.25, 5 lbs. \$20.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH (120 days). — Plants grow strong and high, holding the fruit well up off the ground. Fruits are a little smaller than the N. Y. Improved and a little more rounded. Very prolific. One of the best for either market or home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 5 lbs. \$19.50.

LONG PURPLE.—Early and productive. Fruits club-shaped, 6 to 8 inches long; rich purple and fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.25, 5 lbs. \$20.00.



New York Improved Eggplant.

ENDIVE

One ounce for 150 feet of drill or 2,000 plants.

Endive is a salad plant which much resembles a loose leaf lettuce, though it is more closely allied to chicory. It produces a dense clump or rosette of leaves. It is used for flavoring soups or as a salad. It should be blanched, however, by tying the outer leaves up over the center. When the heart is thoroughly blanched it is a great favorite with many. When the blanching is complete, the leaves should be cut, or decay may set in. Endive is well suited to cultivation in the South, as it stands heat and cold better than lettuce. It may be planted in the drill and thinned to about 10 inches apart or transplanted, though some claim that it does best when not transplanted.

MAMMOTH GREEN CURLED.—This variety forms a rosette 20 inches broad, not very full at the heart, but very finely cut and divided, which, with its dark green color, makes a beautiful appearance. The center blanches very readily to a beautiful golden white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Leaves are broad and large with the edges slightly cut, and more or less twisted and waved. When blanched it is one of the best sorts for salad, but is frequently used to cook like spinach. Prepaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

KALE OR BORECOLE

One ounce for 200 feet of drill or 5,000 plants.

Kale belongs to the Cabbage family, but makes no head. Its habit of growth is similar to that of Collards and the leaves are broken off in the same manner and used for "greens." It is very hardy in growth, withstanding considerable cold. When cooked it is very tender and delicious and the most delicate in flavor of all of the Cabbage family.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green.

SIBERIAN.—Large broad leaves plain in center, but heavily curled at edge.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Very hardy; leaves long, light green, deeply curled and cut at edges.

PRICES—Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 100 feet of row.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Sow in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 6 inches.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

LEEK

Leek is a member of the onion family, but does not form a bulb. It is used for its root and stem or neck, which resembles a young or green onion, but is larger. The leaves are rather flat and more symmetrical than those of the onion. By planting in depressed rows and throwing the dirt to them as they grow, and even hilling up some, the neck can be grown as a long white stalk and the edible portion increased. The plants may be grown in a seed bed and transplanted the same as onions, about 6 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG (Broad London).—This is a strong-growing variety, producing large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

LETTUCE

One ounce for 3,000 plants; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Lettuce in Florida is usually grown as an open-ground crop during the winter months. The ground should be rich or well fertilized, with good drainage but plenty of moisture. For the production of crisp, tender lettuce, free from bitterness, the growth must be continuous and rapid. Prepare the seed bed and thoroughly wet it till it is soaked. The seed may be soaked over night and mixed with dry sand. To soak seed, put them in a cloth and cover with water till thoroughly wet and leave about 10 minutes; then hang so they will drain, and leave them in the wet cloth over night. By having the bed wet and the seed soaked, they will start a little quicker and the ants will

give less bother, as they do not care for a seed that has started to grow. The seed may be planted in rows in the bed and covered lightly or may be broadcast, pressed into the soil firmly and covered with sacks. Care should be taken to see that the surface of the soil is kept moist, so that the seed will not become dry when once germination has started. Transplant 12 inches apart into rows 15 to 18 inches apart and give frequent cultivation.

For the small home garden, lettuce may be planted in rows and as it grows it may be used as loose leaf lettuce and gradually thinned to the proper distance. If you would have a continual supply of good tender crisp lettuce it is necessary to make plantings every 3 or 4 weeks. There is much difference in the quality and flavor of the different sorts. Big Boston, which is planted extensively, and New York, also called Los Angeles and Wonderful, are fine shipping sorts, but are not equal in flavor to other sorts that we list below for the home garden and are not as early.

BLACK SEED-ED SIMPSON (80 days).

— This is one of the standard American loose-leaf sorts.

It is a non-heading, bunching variety, light yellowish green in color and of large size. Early and of fine quality. Leaves are fine and delicate in texture. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

MAY KING.—

An extra early butter head sort. They are of good size, being only slightly smaller than the Big Boston, but very much superior to it in flavor, and very attractive in appearance. The outer leaves are a light green, tinged slightly with brown, and the heart is a rich golden yellow, crisp, tender, and of very delicate flavor. The best for home or local market. In our trials this was ready for use some time ahead of Big Boston. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.



Big Boston Lettuce.

HANSON (90 days).—This is one of the best known of the old standard sorts and one of the finest for the home garden. It is a very attractive curled and crisp heading sort, with medium size hard heads. Leaves broad curled and with edges fringed and color light green. Crisp and tender. The best of its class and of finest quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

WHITE PARIS (Romaine) (85 days).—This is the best Cos lettuce. It is medium large and medium green in color. It forms a good well-folded head of fine quality. It is also sold under the name of Trianon Cos, which is synonymous. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$7.00.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
California Cream Butter (B. S.), large, solid, crisp head	.05	.10	.30	1.00	\$4.75
Big Boston (W. S.), standard sort	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.75
Deacon (W. S.), large head, heart golden yellow	.05	.15	.40	1.25	6.00
Iceberg (W. S.), late, large crisp head	.10	.15	.50	1.50	7.00
Wonderful (New York, or Los Angeles Market) (W. S.), large, late	.10	.25	.75	2.00	9.50

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

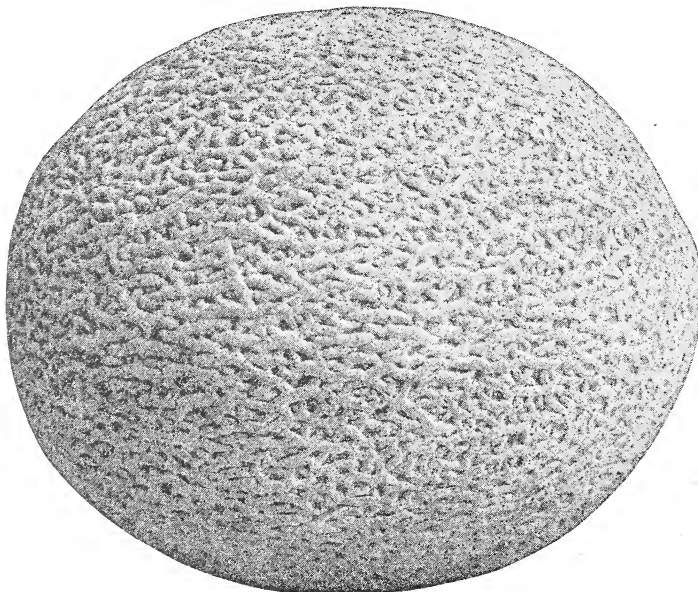
One ounce for 75 hills; 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—The term Muskmelon is properly applied to all this class of fruits. The term Cantaloupe was originally applied to a certain type of melon grown in Italy, but in this country has lost its significance and is used interchangeably with the name Muskmelon. The soil best suited to them is a deep, rich, but light warm sandy loam. A little thoroughly rotted stable manure may be worked into the hill, but should be put deep and well mixed. The hills may be from 4 to 6 feet apart each way. After the hills have been worked up, the ground should be well firmed, so it will not dry out. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill on the firm moist earth and cover from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch deep and firm with the hoe or by stepping on the hill. When the danger of insects is past, pull out all but 2 plants. Constant, but shallow cultivation should be given. The ends of the vines may be pinched to induce lateral growth when they reach the length of four feet.

Muskmelons are ready to pick when the stem where it joins the melon begins to crack and will separate easily. If pulled before that time, the melon will not ripen with good flavor.

Use "Black Leaf 40" for aphids, Arsenate of Lead or Arsenite of Zinc for the melon-worm and a catch crop of Early Summer squash for the pickle worm. It is difficult to reach the latter pest with a poison because of its habits. The best plan, therefore, is to plant 3 or 4 rows of early squash to each acre. The large flower and tender fruit attract the worm and should be picked and destroyed before the worm matures. Repeated plantings of squash should be made at intervals of one week.

POLLOCK NO. 10-25, Salmon Tint.—This is the latest and by all odds the most successful of any recent introduction of the Rocky Ford melon type. It is a selection from the strain known as Pollock No. 25, Salmon Tint, and is probably the most profitable melon now known. It is very uniform in size and is heavily netted. It packs well, and carries well, and is therefore one of the best shippers known and reaches market in excellent condition. It is rust resistant, and early. It cuts with a golden center, generally shading out to an emerald green near the rind. It is rapidly replacing other melons of the Rocky Ford type for market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$8.00.



Rust Resistant Eden Gem.

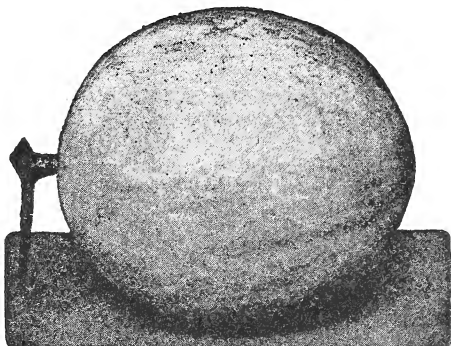
IMPROVED RUST RESISTANT EDEN GEM (72 days).

— The melons run uniform standard size, the exceptionally heavy netting being laced over the entire surface of the melon, making it an ideal shipper. It is green fleshed, shading to salmon about the seed cavity, which is unusually small. The flesh is solid and fine grained, flavor unexcelled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50.

BANANA (75 days).— A distinct variety with fruits from 18 to 24 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diam-

eter. Skin is creamy white and free from netting. Flesh is deep salmon, thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 5 lbs. \$5.50.

HONEY DEW.—A hybrid Cas-saba melon which is becoming one of the most popular ever introduced. Its average size is about 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length, and its weight about 5 to 6 pounds. The skin is smooth, with only an occasional net, and when ripe is a creamy yellow. The rind is thin, but very tough. This makes the melon one of the best shippers, and it keeps without shrinking for several weeks. The flesh is very sweet and delicate with a mingling of flavors; green, fine-grained and very thick, leaving a small seed cavity. The melon slips from the vine when ripe. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$9.50.



Honey Dew.

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Thoroughbred Rockyford (75 days), thickly netted, green flesh	\$.05	\$.15	\$.30	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.75
Pollock's Salmon Tint No. 25, rust resistant	.05	.15	.30	1.00	4.75
Large Hackensack, large, round and flattened	.05	.15	.30	1.00	4.75
Burrell's Gem, thick orange-salmon flesh	.05	.15	.30	1.00	4.75

WATERMELONS

One ounce for 30 hills; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Watermelons require the same treatment as muskmelons, except that they require more room. Make the hills 8 to 10 feet apart.

FLORIDA FAVORITE (95 days).—A very great favorite with many of our customers. Of good size with stripes of light and dark green. Thin rind with flesh crisp, sweet and deep red. Fine flavor. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET (85 days).—This is the most popular melon for home use or for home market. It is dark green and somewhat mottled. Has a thin rind, which, while fairly tough, is not tough enough to make it a good shipper. The melons will run from 18 to 20 inches long and 10 to 12 in diameter. The flesh is beautiful in color, with solid heart, crisp, sweet, fine-grained and delicious flavor. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

TOM WATSON.—A large, long, dark green melon, sometimes weighing 50 or 60 pounds. The rind is thin but very tough, which makes it one of the best shippers. The flesh is a rich red, firm, crisp and of good quality. This melon has become a great favorite with the market growers on account of its fine appearance, and excellent shipping qualities. For home use, however, it is not quite so good as the Kleckley Sweet. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

TOM WATSON—Special Shippers' Stock. Saved from especially selected melons for use of market growers. Oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10, 10 lbs or more at \$1.00 per lb.

IRISH GRAY.—A new melon that gives great promise of becoming the most popular and the best all purpose melon on the market. It has proven to be the best shipper that we have. The eating quality is fine, the red flesh being sweet and free from stringiness, but is firm and compact. The size is large, oblong in shape; rind is very tough and yellowish grey in color. Postpaid, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Alabama Sweet, red, solid, sweet	\$.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$ 1.00
Georgia Rattlesnake, large, fine	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Halbert Honey, one of the best for home use	.05	.10	.30	1.00

MUSTARD

One ounce for 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Mustard is usually grown in the South for "greens," though it may be used as a salad plant. Sow thickly in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin the large-leaved sorts to about 10 to 15 inches apart, transplanting those pulled out. The larger leaves on these may be pulled off and the plant left to grow. The small-leaved sorts are usually pulled.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Leaves are light green and finely curled at the edges. One of the small leaved sorts used by pulling the plants and cutting off the roots, the leaves only being used. To keep a supply in the garden, plantings should be made every 2 or 3 weeks, as it soon runs to seed. Hardy and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

CHINESE BROAD-LEAVED.—A hardy sort with leaves that sometimes grow 8 inches wide and 15 inches long, with a heavy mid-rib. Deeply savoyed and with a fine pungent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

ELEPHANT'S EAR.—A large smooth-leaved sort, similar to Chinese Broad-leaved, except that the leaf is smooth. Postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.



Perkins' Mammoth Podded.

OKRA

One ounce per 100 hills. Ten pounds per acre. Ready in about 70 days.

CULTURE.—Sow seed thinly in warm, well drained soil, in shallow drills, 2 to 3 feet apart. After the plants are up, thin to 9 to 12 inches apart; cultivate frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when young and tender.

WHITE VELVET.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, of extra large size, in great abundance. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—Very early and wonderfully productive. Intense green pods, 8 or 9 inches long, slender and fine quality. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—Short, thick pods. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

LONG GREEN.—Pods long, green and ribbed; tall growing. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

FOR CONTROL OF RED SPIDER OR MITE.—Dust the plants with a mixture of 3 parts dry sulphur and 1 part of hydrated lime, or spray with a solution of 1 to 5 pounds of sulphur in 50 gallons of water. A spray of 1 gallon of the commercial lime-sulphur in 70 gallons of water may be used.

Have you Dr. Watson's new bulletin, "Florida Truck and Garden Insects?" If not, write the Agricultural Experiment Station at Gainesville for Bulletin No. 134.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

ONIONS

One ounce for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—It is the usual practice to sow onion seed in the fall, and most sorts will not do well if planted in Florida as late as January. Our trials, however, indicate that a good crop of onions for home use may be grown from seed planted in January and February, if Prizetaker or Australian Brown are used. They may be planted either in a seed bed, or in the row where they are to stand. Keep the soil well watered and well worked till the onions are matured. When fully matured pull and transfer to where they can cure in the shade, as sun-cured onions do not keep as well as where cured in shade. The crop should be given thorough and clean culture.

PRIZE-TAKER (Yellow Globe Spanish).—A very attractive onion of large size and nearly globular in shape. The skin is a straw color and the flesh is white, very tender, generally mild and of good flavor. It is a fairly good keeper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—A medium-sized sort with an attractive brown color. Flesh hard and solid and of mild flavor. A very popular sort for keeping over to late summer and fall, as its keeping qualities are excellent. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$2.00.

RED CREOLE.—A red onion of good size and quality largely grown in Louisiana for shipping. An excellent keeper and a heavy yielder. In shape it is very similar to the Bermudas, but is much stronger in flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

ONION SETS

One quart to 40 feet of row. Ten to 12 bushels to the acre, according to size.

CULTURE.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart in rows about half-inch deep and 1 foot between the rows.

Sets are sold by the pound. A bushel weighs about 32 lbs, but will vary with time of season.

Prices subject to market changes. The following are the prices when we go to press:

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.10, 32 lbs. \$3.80.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.—Postpaid, lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.15. Not prepaid, 8 lbs. \$1.05, 32 lbs. \$3.60.

PARSLEY

One ounce for 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds per acre

CULTURE.—Parsley is used for garnishing meats and flavoring soups. Many do not consider soups complete without it. The seed is rather slow to germinate, and may be soaked a few hours in warm water till they swell slightly. Sow in drills about 1 foot apart and later thin to about 4 inches apart in the row.

MOSS-CURLED.—An excellent sort with light green leaves, extra curled and of attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE.—Parsnips, like all root crops, should be planted on soil that has been worked at least 12 inches deep. Well fertilized, sandy loam that has plenty of moisture but good drainage is best. Plant the seed in rows about 15 to 18 inches apart, covering about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. The seed is slow to sprout and may take 3 weeks, and the young sprout is very tender and delicate, and we therefore advise planting radish seed with the parsnip. The radish will come quickly, mark the row so it may be worked, and break any crust that may have formed, so the tender parsnip may come through.

HOLLOW CROWN.—A standard sort with long white smooth, tender roots, with good flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

GARDEN OR ENGLISH PEAS

One pound to 75 to 100 feet of row, 150 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 60 to 70 days.

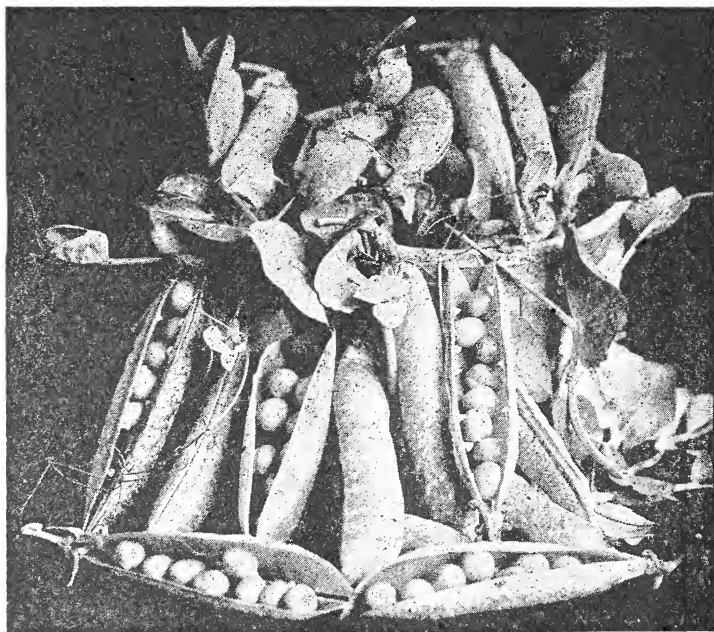
Smooth peas weigh about 60 lbs. per bushel and the wrinkled sorts about 56 lbs.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

CULTURE.—Peas may be planted in Florida at any time from September to February. For best results they should be planted on ground that has had an application of ground limestone and phosphorus, and be inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Sow in double rows about 8 inches apart, making distance between double rows 3 to 4 feet;

cover about 2 inches for quick bearing. If covered about 4 inches they will give a longer bearing season.

LAXTONIAN.—This is an ideal wrinkled pea for the home garden or market, medium dwarf in growth, reaching a height of about 1½ feet. Pods are similar to those of Gradus and about as large, and seldom have any blank spaces. They are about 3¼ inches long, straight and pointed, containing from 6 to 8 large peas dark green in color. A little earlier than Gradus. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 10 lbs or more at 20c per lb.



Bliss Everbearing.

THOMAS LAXTON.

— A second early wrinkled sort, growing about 2½ feet high. Hardy and productive, with pods of large size and blunt at each end, containing 7 or 8 peas of deep green color. Very similar to Gradus, the pods being a little smaller and maturing a few days later, but a little more productive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.45. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 50 lbs. or over at 20c. per lb.

BLISS EVERBEARING

(70 days.) — One of the best medium - early, or main crop wrinkled peas for the home

garden. It grows about 3 feet high and the vine is a deep green in color and a strong grower. The pods are medium green, 3 inches long, straight and pointed, containing 4 to 5 light green peas of fine quality. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 10 lbs or over at 18c per lb.

	Pkt.	lb	5 lbs	15 lbs	50 lbs
Alaska, extra early, smooth, blue -----	.10	.25	\$1.10	\$ 2.30	\$ 7.50
Dwarf Telephone or Carters Daisy, wrinkled -----	.10	.35	1.50	3.10	10.00
First and Best, early, smooth -----	.10	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00
Gradus, early, 2½ feet, wrinkled -----	.10	.35	1.65	3.25	10.00
Telephone, tall, late, dark green, wrinkled -----	.10	.35	1.50	3.10	10.00

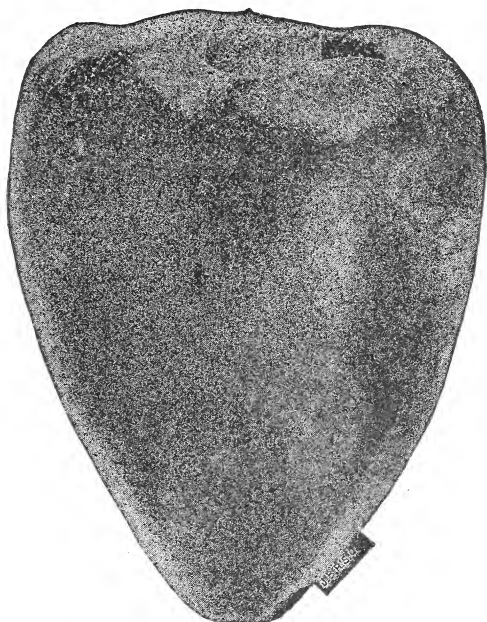
PEPPERS

One ounce for 1,000 plants; ½ lb. per acre.

CULTURE.—Pepper seed, like eggplant, does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees; hence in the spring they should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else deferred until the ground gets well warmed up. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past, they can be set in open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit, draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support.

RUBY GIANT—The Ruby King-Chinese Giant Cross.—Has the good qualities of both without the undesirable qualities of either. Exceptionally large size. Heavy bearer for so large a pepper. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. The plants grow large and upright, mature early and are much more productive than Chinese Giant. Our stock of this pepper is from a fancy selected strain. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 5 lbs. \$24.00.

ROYAL KING.—Unsurpassed in evenness of size and shape. The great shipping and home garden pepper. Flesh unusually thick and sweet, averaging twice as thick as Ruby King. Peppers large and blocky; large per cent four-lobed. Color beautiful dark green, changing to bright crimson when ripe. In variety test of 72 lots of seed from prominent seedsmen, Royal King commenced bearing early and held up to the end of the season better than any other variety. Our growers have had exceptional yields from this variety, under favorable conditions as much as 800 bushels per acre. The plants are large and heavily branched, bearing large, fully developed fruits even in dry weather and to the end of the season, until killed by frost. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.50.



Perfection Pimiento.

which has a mild, sweet, yet deliciously pungent flavor when used either green or ripe. Its thick flesh allows the skin to be removed, which can be done easily by dipping them in scalding water. When used as a salad, its mild flavor and color make it very attractive. Postpaid, pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 5 lbs. \$16.50.

PERFECTION PIMIENTO.—

This variety was introduced from Spain, and we believe it to be a very valuable addition to the present varieties, as it has qualities superior to any of the well-grown kinds. While not as large as the Chinese Giant, it is heavier, on account of its extremely thick flesh, averaging ¼ inch or more,

	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Long Red Cayenne, hot	.10	.40	\$---	\$---	\$---
Small Narrow Cayenne, hot	.10	.40	---	---	---
Ruby King, sweet, thick flesh	.10	.45	1.40	4.75	22.50
Red Chili, hot, for pepper sauce	.10	.35	---	---	---
Tabasco, small, hot	.10	.35	---	---	---

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

PE-TSAI**(Chinese Cabbage, Celery Cabbage)****A New Vegetable Which Should Be Grown in Every Garden.****Chinese Cabbage.**

This little-known vegetable, we believe, is becoming more popular every year. Under good conditions it makes a large head, 15 to 18 inches high by 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It bleaches a beautiful greenish white. The heads are almost as firm and solid as cabbage, but the texture of the leaf stalk is as tender as celery or lettuce. It has a fine, delicate flavor, far better than cabbage, and more like the flavor of the imported French endive, or chicory. It is served on the table like lettuce, with French dressing, or it makes an excellent coleslaw, dressed exactly as when made from a head of cabbage. When cooked like a cabbage it is very delicate in flavor, tasting more like cauliflower, though we prefer it served raw.

The plants should be transplanted when quite small, like lettuce plants. They should be given plenty of room, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and 18 to 20 inches in the row. The soil best suited is a low moist or even wet soil; drained muck would grow it to perfection. Plant in late summer or fall and treat about as cabbage. When planted too late, it has a tendency to make a loose head and soon shoots to seed.

KINSHIU HAKUSAI.—There are several sorts of Chinese Cabbage, but this is one of the best and most popular sort. The heart is snowy white and very sweet and tender. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.

PAOTING.—This is one of the best of the firm heading sorts. It is large, tender, crisp and compact. It sometimes produces a head 15 lbs. in weight. Fine quality and excellent flavor. One of the best for home or market planting. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00.

PUMPKINS

One ounce for 30 hills; 3 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Plant in hills 10 to 12 feet apart. They may be planted alone or in the cornfield.

INDIAN or SEMINOLE.—This is the pumpkin which is grown extensively by the Seminole Indians in Florida and used by them as a substantial article of food. It is small, and varies somewhat in shape, some being round and flattened and some being bell-shaped. The vine is a strong grower and a heavy bearer. The skin is tough and hard and they are good keepers. The flesh is of good thickness and sweet and delicious. They may be cooked the same as any other variety. The Seminoles bake them in hot ashes as they would a sweet potato. They are fine simply split open, the seeds removed, the cavity filled

with sweetened milk, a little butter and seasoning and baked till soft. They may then be eaten direct from the shell. If planted near trees, they will run to a considerable height.

This is a native pumpkin that every one who cares for pumpkins should have in their garden. It is a prolific yielder and the surplus makes good feed for the stock. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00.

STRIPED CASHAW or CROCKNECK (75 days).—A crookneck pumpkin of large size, striped green and white. The flesh is very thick, rich golden yellow in color, tender and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

SUGAR or PIE.—A round pumpkin growing about 8 or 10 inches in diameter. Rind is orange-yellow and hard, making it a good keeper. The flesh light yellow, thick, fine-grained and excellent flavor. A popular favorite for pies or canning. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

King of Mammoths (115 days), late, very large, flat-

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
tened -----	\$.05	\$.15	\$.35	\$1.25
Connecticut Field, smooth, hard, ribbed, field standard	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Southern Cheese or Kentucky Field, flattened, large--	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Golden Oblong, large, fine quality, good keeper -----	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Japanese Pie, long crookneck, flesh deep yellow -----	.10	.20	.50	1.50

RADISHES

One ounce for 100 feet drill; 8 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Radishes require a light, rich soil, as they lose their crispness in heavy soils. The small sorts that become pithy should be eaten when quite small and should be planted every 10 days to give a succession. The large winter sorts do not become so pithy as a rule, and should be grown to good size. Make the rows 12 to 15 inches apart.

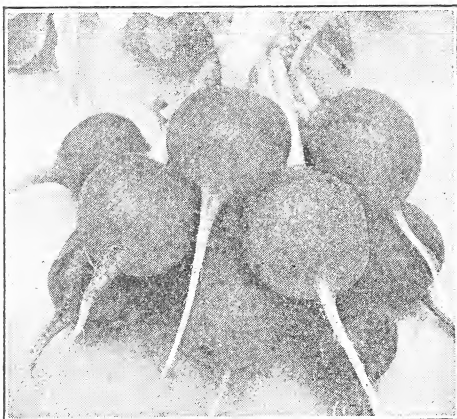
EARLY CRIMSON GIANT or GIANT BUTTER.

—Turnip-shaped. Desirable for forcing or outdoor planting. Will produce Radishes nearly twice the size of other red forcing varieties, and, in spite of their large size, will retain their crispness and solidity. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 5 lbs or more at 90c per lb.

FRENCH BREAKFAST (Olive-shaped).—Scarlet with lower part white tipped. A general favorite for an early half-long variety for home use or market. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs or more at 65c per lb.

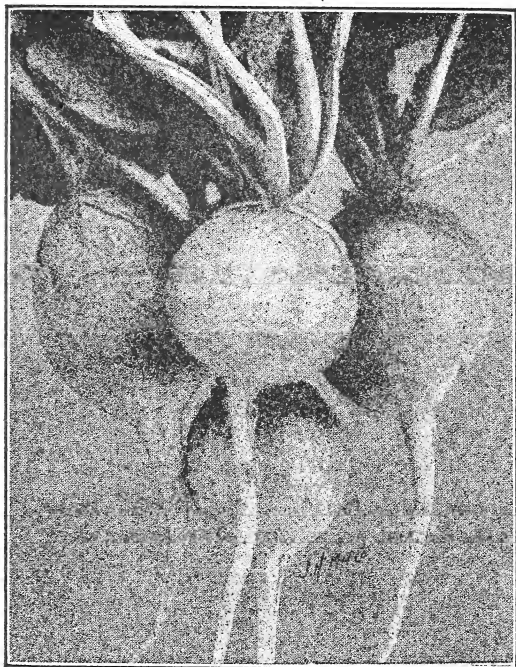
CINCINNATI MARKET (The Glass).

—This is a strain of the Long Scarlet Short Top, and grows a little larger. Deep red, 6 to 7 inches long, flesh white, almost transparent, brittle and crisp. Very small, tops. Stands in usable condition longer than most others. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs or more at 65c per lb.



Early Crimson Giant Radish.

LONG WHITE ICICLE.—For those who prefer a white radish we suggest this one. In some ways it is to be preferred to the Lady Finger. It is not quite so long and does not grow so much above the ground, and on that account does not have so much greenish color on the upper part. It is a little thicker and more square shouldered at the top, and is a little earlier. Taken all in all it is, we believe, the best of the long white radishes for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. or more at 65c per lb.



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—Small. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—White tip. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

SCARLET GLOBE.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.50.

CELESTIAL or WHITE CHINESE.—White, winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.10.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Winter, fine. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Winter. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

ROSELLE

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in March in a seed bed. Transplant during May or June. Make the rows about 6 feet apart and set 3 feet apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and keep free from weeds, even through the rainy season, and fertilize about as for eggplant or peppers. The soil should be well drained and not too rich. The bolls and even the young shoots are used for making jelly, which has a distinctive flavor. For canning, the young bolls should be used. They should be picked before the seed become bitter and sufficient fibre develops to prevent them from snapping off. Pick by bending the boll over and snapping it off. The cooked bolls may be used as substitute for cranberries, which it much resembles in color. We do not know of anyone growing this on a commercial scale, but believe if produced in large quantities, would find a ready market. Every family should have a few plants in the garden. It matures seed only in the southern part of the State and in the northern part must be given the benefit of the full growing season, and even then the yield is not as heavy as in the South, and is somewhat uncertain.

VICTOR.—This is the plant advertised as the Lemonade plant and as Florida Cranberry. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SALSIFY (OYSTER PLANT)

One ounce for 100 feet drill, 5 lbs. per acre.

Salsify is becoming more popular every year. The root, which grows about 12 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter at the crown and is tapering in shape, is cooked in various ways and has a flavor similar to that of the cooked oyster.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as carrots and parsnips. A light sandy loam, which has been prepared deep, is best. Work frequently. Plant in rows 12 to 15 inches apart and thin to about 3 or 4 inches.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—The most popular sort. Roots white, and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.00.

SPINACH

One ounce to 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. Ready for use in 50 to 60 days.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 12 to 15 inches apart every two weeks for succession, and thin out for use as it grows. Sow New Zealand in hills about 2 feet apart each way, 3 or 4 seeds to a hill.

LONG STANDING.—Deep green, thick, fleshy, smooth leaves. Slow to run to seed. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED (Norfolk Savoy).—Very early and hardy. Plant of upright growth with medium sized, broad, pointed, thick, glossy, dark green leaves, wrinkled and curled. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

THICK-LEAVED.—Leaves large and arrow-shaped. Oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

NEW ZEALAND.—Not like the common spinach in growth or appearance. Has a thick, fleshy stem with medium-size, fleshy, crystalline leaves. Used in the same way as spinach. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

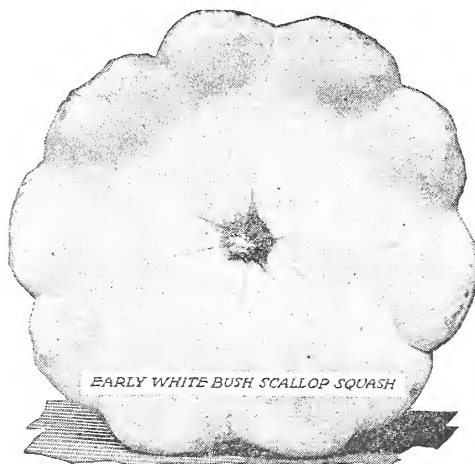


Bloomsdale Spinach.

SQUASH

One ounce for 25 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Ready in about 60 days for early varieties and 120 to 150 days for late.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

DELICATA.—A small oblong variety for summer or winter use. Shell creamy yellow, sometimes mottled with green, flesh dry and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

FORDHOOK-VINING.—A small oblong sort excellent for summer or winter use. Fruits slightly ridged; skin smooth, thin and yellow. Flesh is very thick, light yellow and very sweet and dry. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK BUSH. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$10.00, 25 lbs. \$22.50.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. \$21.25.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH.—Scallop. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$10.00, 25 lbs. \$22.50.

BOSTON MARROW-VINING.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

HUBBARD-VINING.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

DELICIOUS-VINING.—Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75.

EARLY WHITE BUSH OR PATTY PAN (40 days).—Of dwarf habit and upright growth. Greenish-white when young, changing to creamy-white. A very popular sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50, 25 lbs. or more at 70c per lb.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK (45 days).—An old standard sort, early and productive. Rich yellow in color, heavily warted, and thick flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00, 25 lbs. or more at 85c per lb.

COCOZELLE (Italian Vegetable Marrow).—A summer variety of bush growth. Fruits oblong, about 12 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. Color dark green, marked with yellow and lighter green stripes. The young fruits sliced and fried in oil make a delicacy preferred by many to the eggplant. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.



Crookneck Squash.

SWISS CHARD

This is a Beet producing leaves only, of a quality superior to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as spinach, sowing the seeds in drills about 2 feet apart. As it grows, thin out for use. When the plants have been thinned to proper distance, the outer leaves may be cut as wanted for use and the plant left to grow. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves. The leaf stem is wide and

heavy. It may be cooked with the leaf as greens or it may be cooked alone like celery or asparagus. There is no crop grown in the garden that will produce as much "greens" on so small a space as this.

GIANT LUCULLUS.—The stalks are thick and broad and several inches long below the leaf. The leaves are very crisp, tender, and heavily crumpled. Grows about 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs or over at 80c per lb.

TOMATOES

There is no reason why every home garden should not have its supply of Tomatoes. A large space is not necessary. When grown in the home garden they should be staked and pruned. If properly handled a few plants will keep the table supplied. Tomatoes are very rich in the new food property known as vitamine and should therefore be used on every table extensively.

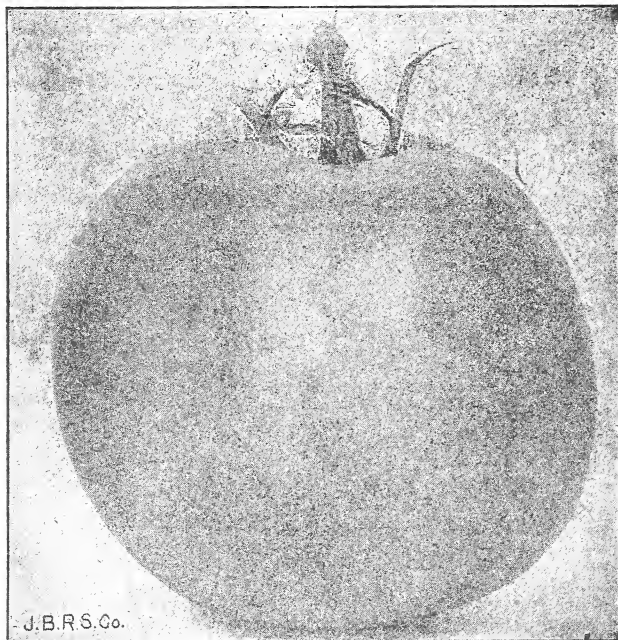
Sow the seeds in bed and when about 10 inches high transplant, setting the plant in the ground so that only about 2 inches shows. Put the plants about 2 feet apart in rows which are about 3 feet apart.

To insure best results in respect to early ripening as well as the amount and perfection of fruit, it is advisable to train up and trim the vines, especially if the patch is rather small. When the plants have been properly started and are 6 to 10 inches high they will begin to throw out branches. Select the largest and most vigorous of these and pinch off all others except this one and the main stem. Care must be exercised not to pinch off the fruiting branches which, as they appear, can be distinguished by the buds that are formed very early. In a short time these two remaining branches will be equally vigorous and as ordinary varieties will grow four to six feet high during the season, they should be securely tied at intervals of about ten inches to a long stake, preferably two inches square, which has been securely set in near the root of the vine.

Fruit will set to almost any height desired if all side branches are kept trimmed off. By such a method of training and trimming the fruits are kept clear from the ground and with free access of sunlight they ripen much earlier.

JOHN BAER.—This tomato, introduced a few years ago, has become very popular because it has come up to the many good things said about it. It is extra early, brilliant deep red, smooth, very free from core; few seed, delicious flavor, solid and meaty; few if any culls; uniform in size ripens evenly up to stem; a heavy yield-er; a good shipper and resistant to blight. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. or over at \$3.25.

EARLY DETROIT (Purple).—The equal, if not the best, of any second Early Purple Tomato. It is a variety maturing medium early in season, having the remarkable feature of bearing uniform, large, handsome, smooth fruit through the long season, yielding in the aggregate even more marketable tomatoes than the standard and popular Beauty, which variety it most closely resembles. The fruit is almost globe-



Livingston's Globe Tomato.

shaped, firm, and ships as well as any variety we know. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs or more at \$3.25 per lb.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE.—This is without doubt the most popular tomato for Florida planting. It is early, purplish-pink in color, firm fleshed and of the finest flavor. The shape is a distinct globe of good size, but a considerable percent are slightly elongated. This makes the ideal shape for slicing. The size and shape make it an easy tomato to pack. It is one of the best shippers in existence. It is smooth, ripens evenly, and is very productive. The strain that we offer is, we believe, the best grown and will prove to be as pure and true to type as any offered anywhere. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. or more at \$3.25 per lb.

BONNY BEST.—This has proven to be one of the very best sorts for Florida conditions. It has given heavy yields of fine fruit when other sorts in the same field were practical failures. The plants are vigorous and make a spreading but somewhat upright growth. The foliage is large, smooth and deep green. The fruits are very attractive and ripen evenly. They are of good size and deep though somewhat flattened, but of fine shape. They are a bright deep scarlet in color, very firm and solid and very free from cracks. Early and very productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. or more at \$3.90

FLORIDA SPECIAL.—An early blight-resisting sort. Red, good size and productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. or more at \$3.90 per lb.

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Acme, early, round, purplish-pink	.10	.25	.90	\$3.00	\$14.50
Beauty, main crop, large, purplish-pink	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	16.00
Duke of York, late, large, purple	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	16.00
Dwarf Champion, early, dwarf, upright, pink	.10	.35	1.15	3.75	18.00
Earliana, very early, smooth, solid, scarlet	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	16.00
Ponderosa	.15	.50	1.50	5.50	---
Red Rock, medium, early, round, red	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	16.00
Stone, main crop standard sort, red	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	16.00
Small Fruited—Mixed, for preserves	.10	.25	---	---	---

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

TURNIPS

One ounce to 175 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

CULTURE.—Any kind of mellow, fertile soil, from the light, sandy loam to heavy clay, is adapted to this crop. In order to have turnips at their best, they should make a rapid, continuous growth, as otherwise they will be stringy and woody. Turnips that are checked in growth are liable to become bitter. Keep them growing vigorously and plant several times so as to have young tender ones for the table. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart. Thin to 4 to 6 inches. May also be sown broadcast in field.

SNOWBALL.—This is one of the very best turnips for home garden planting. It is very early, round, has white skin and flesh, and is of medium size. The flesh is firm and solid and has a very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL.—A distinct variety, one of the most delicately flavored of the yellow fleshed turnips. The tops are small. The roots are medium sized, round, very smooth and with deeper yellow skin than most of this class. The flesh is firm, crisp and of most excellent quality. The roots are in best condition for table use when about three inches in diameter. This stands as the best of the yellow turnips for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

WHITE EGG (70 days).—A quick-growing, pure white turnip of oval shape. Smooth, fine-grained and sweet. A fine turnip and very generally grown but not as good as Snowball for the home garden. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 60c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular sort we have. Valuable for either stock or table. Globe shaped, with purple top, flesh white and tender. A heavy yielder. This is a little later than the Snowball and White Egg and is planted more extensively than any other sort. Of fine quality but does not cook up quite as firm as Snowball. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE OR DIXIE LAND.—Very similar to Seven Top but of more recent introduction. The tops are more abundant, while the roots are of considerable size, more symmetrical and better in quality, and may be used for feeding. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

AMBER GLOBE.—Large, yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

COWHORN. — Long, white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Large, late. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—Flat, white, early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

SEVEN TOP. — For greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Early. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Late. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

MIXED SORTS.—Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.



Purple Top White Globe.

RUTABAGA OR SWEDE

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.—This is the old standard sort for both home and market. It is hardy, has a small neck; is oblong in form and has a small tap root. Skin is deep yellow below and purple above the ground. Flesh is yellow, solid, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

WHITE ROCK.—This is an early American variety of the Rutabaga that is round and white. They will make for the table earlier than the others. The flesh is firm, sweet and white. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

SWEET RUSSIAN.—This is a large white Rutabaga. It is nearly globe shaped and has a small neck. It is white in color with a green shade at the neck. The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 60c.

HERBS FOR PLANTING.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Caraway	-----\$.10	\$ ---
Catnip	-----	.10 ---
Dill	-----	.10 ---
Lavender	-----	.10 ---

	Pkt.	Oz.
Horehound	-----\$.10	\$ ---
Sage	-----	.10 ---
Thyme	-----	.10 ---
Celery Seed for cooking	-----	.. .10

Mint garden plants, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 35c, doz., 50c.

FIELD SEEDS

ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

FIELD CORN

Fifty-six pounds per bushel.

HASTING'S PROLIFIC.—White Dent corn; small ears and oblong grains. Carefully selected seed. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.20**, 50 lbs. or more at **7c** per lb.

PUTNAM CO. WHITE.—This is the type of corn sold by many houses as Florida Flint. It is a hard dent corn that is as near weevil proof as any corn we have handled. Grown here in Putnam county. Large size ear and a heavy yielder. Our grower took the seed from corn which has been grown in this county for years and has by careful selection and breeding gotten a strain that gives heavy yield under our conditions. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.35**, 50 lbs. or more at **7c** per lb.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—Should not be planted before June 1 and from then on to July 15. If planted earlier it has a tendency to run to stalk. If wanted for forage it gives best returns planted early. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this. Ears are good size, grains short to medium, cobs red and white and of medium size and an occasional grain will vary in color. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.35**, 50 lbs. or more **8c** per lb.

HICKORY KING.—White, large, very broad grain; small cob. Very popular and productive on rich soil; makes fine roasting ears and meal. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.25**, 50 lbs. or more **8c** per lb.

IMPROVED YELLOW DENT.—Extra early; the standard yellow sort; large ears, deep grain; one of the best for the South. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.00**, 50 lbs. or more at **6c** per lb.

IMPROVED WHITE DENT.—A standard early white sort; large ear, large grain. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.00**, 50 lbs. or more at **6c** per lb.

SNOWFLAKE (100 days).—White grain with white cob. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 15 lbs. **\$1.15**, 50 lbs. or more at **7c** per lb.

CUBAN YELLOW FLINT.—A true flint corn. Ears small and well protected by a tight husk. Grains small and very hard. Makes good yields under very adverse conditions. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid 15 lbs. **\$1.20**, 50 lbs. or over at **7c** per lb.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC.—A white dent corn with a dark red cob. 2 to 3 ears to the stalk. When known it is greatly used for roasting ears. A heavy yielding sort. Postpaid, 1 lb., **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **\$1.35**, 50 lbs. or more **8c** per lb.

OATS

Thirty-two Pounds Per Bushel.

Oats are our most important winter cover and pasture crop and our earliest hay or grain crop. Usually from one to two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast; drilling requires from one-half bushel to one bushel per acre. Following prices are not prepaid. Our stock has been recleaned.

BURT, or 90-DAY OAT.—This is the standard spring oat. Three weeks earlier than Rust Proof. Price: Pk. **35c**, bu. **\$1.00**, 5 bu. **\$4.75**.

FULGHUM.—This oat of recent introduction has proven to be one of the best for the South. Many of our customers tell us it is the best oat that they have ever planted. It is early, rust resistant and a heavy yielder. Pk. **40c**, bu. **\$1.10**, 5 bu. **\$5.00**.

Get our prices on larger quantities of any of the above.

SWEET SORGHUMS

Fifty Pounds to Bushel

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop. It can be cut over two or three times during a season. Also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye.

CULTURE.—Plant up to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart, 6 to 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, 50 to 100 lbs. per acre. Prices subject to market changes.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM (Called also Chinese).—Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose; seed reddish-yellow with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing. Makes in 70 to 100 days. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound **20c**, 5 lbs. **65c**, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **75c**, 50 lbs. **\$3.50**.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks and heavier seed heads than Amber. Chaff a deep red, seed reddish-yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Pound, **20c** 5 lbs. **65c**, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **75c**, 50 lbs. **\$3.50**.

HONEY SORGHUM.—Catalogued by some seed houses as Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane. It is a true sorghum and should not be confused in any way with the Japanese Cane or the Ribbon Cane. The seed husk is red. The stalk grows nearly as large as common sugar cane and tall. It is a heavy yielder, and runs high in juice, which is unusually sweet. The syrup made from it is light in color, sweet and rich in flavor. It is, without doubt, one of the most valuable of the sweet sorghums for forage or syrup yet introduced. Price, 1b. **25c**, 5 lbs. **80c**, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **\$1.00**, 50 lbs. **\$4.00**.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.—Also catalogued by some as Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. It is not a cane, but is a true sorghum. Very similar to Goose Neck Sorghum, but has a straight head. Grows taller than other sorghum and is a heavy yielder. Extensively grown for syrup, as it makes the finest flavored of all the sorghum syrups. We have had some of our planters bring us stalks of this that were over 15 feet tall. Price per lb. **25c**, 5 lbs. **80c** postpaid. 10 lbs. **\$1.00**, 50 lbs. **\$4.00**.

Prices on all of sorghum are subject to market changes.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Fifty Pounds to Bushel.

Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drilled 2 pecks per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart.

Prices subject to market changes.

WHITE KAFFIR.—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. Price, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. postpaid, **75c**. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **80c**, 50 lbs. **\$3.50**.

RED KAFFIR.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white, and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are longer and slender. Grows 5 or 6 feet. Prices same as on White Kaffir.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING SORGHUM.—A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. It bears dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving 1 or 2 plants every 12 inches in the row, and cultivate heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed, cut green many times. Very productive. Price, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. prepaid, **75c**. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **80c**, 50 lbs. **\$3.50**.

JERUSALEM CORN.—Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Pound **30c**, postpaid. In quantity write for price.

FETERITA.—One of the greatest and most productive of all non-saccharine sorghums and we think one of the most valuable to the farmer. Plant 6 to 10 pounds seed per acre in drills and cultivate as for other sorghums. Postpaid, 1 lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. **75c**. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **80c**, 50 lbs. **\$3.50**.

SHALLU (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat; Egyptian Wheat).—A non-saccharine Sorghum. Makes more seed than sorghum and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads are more open and cure much better than those of dense heading sorghums. Seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir Corn. Excellent for forage. This is the best chicken corn, and every one who has chickens should grow some for feed. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound **25c**, 5 lbs. **\$1.00**, postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **\$1.25**, 50 lbs. **\$5.50**.

COW PEAS

The Cow Pea makes one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops that can be grown in the State. It is also one of the best for improving the soil. They make one of our most valuable hay crops, and if allowed to ripen, a valuable hog crop. Plant in drills from 18 inches to 3 feet apart at the rate of from 1 to 2 pecks per acre. May be sown broadcast at rate of 1 bushel per acre. May also be planted with sorghum or in corn at last working. We do not advise cow peas for planting on ground used for truck or in a grove, because they are subject to root knot.

Prices quoted are subject to market changes. Write for bushel prices.

Following Prices are Prepaid.

BRABHAM.—A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron, of which it is a hybrid; early, 60 to 80 days; probably the most resistant to disease and root knot. The best early. Qt. **40c**.

IRON.—A small, hard, grayish-yellow, glassy pea, resistant to disease and root knot; matures in about 100 days. One of the best. Qt. **35c**.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNY.—Old variety, upright; yellow pod, grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily; mature middle of August. A fine hay pea. Mottled chocolate in color. Qt. **35c**.

EDIBLE COW PEAS

CALIFORNIA, or LARGE EARLY BLACK EYE.—Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California; planted in April, makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. Qt. **40c**.

LADY.—A small pea of fine flavor. Superior in table qualities to Blackeye. White or cream-colored. Very prolific. Pt. **30c**, qt. **50c**, postpaid.

SUGAR CROWDER, or BROWN EYE CROWDER.—A large size pea of excellent quality for table. White, or cream-colored with a brown eye. Pt. **30c**, qt. **50c**, postpaid.

EARLY CONCH.—A small white table pea of delicious flavor. Plant in March or April. Will begin to bear in June and continue till frost. Plant in hills about 6 feet each way and the vines will cover the ground. Pt. **30c**, qt. **55c**, postpaid.

Prices are subject to change without notice. Where prices have changed we will send seed to the amount of money sent.

VELVET BEANS

Sixty Pounds Per Bushel.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

The Velvet Beans are the most valuable soiling crop of the South. They are a legume and are therefore able to use the nitrogen from the air. They are a great benefit to the thin sandy soils of this State by supplying nitrogen and humus. They should be planted with corn, which will serve as a support and thus greatly increase the

yield. They are also extensively grown as cattle and hog pasture, and make fine hard meat.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEAN.—A valuable new bean resulting from a cross between the Florida Speckled and the Lyon. Long, dark velvety pods contain 5 or 6 seeds. Beans nearly twice as large as the old Florida Speckled. If sown in April they will ripen up in time to escape the Velvet Bean caterpillar; should be planted with some support. This bean is the result of scientific plant breeding work carried on by Mr. Belling at the Florida Experiment Station, and has proven to be the best early velvet bean we have.

Will make as quick as the Georgia Speckled, or in about 120 days, and make much more vine.

Every one wanting an early bean which can be harvested in time to use the ground for a fall crop should get a few and try them. Prices: Qt. 40c, postpaid. Write for bushel price.

LATE OR FLORIDA SPECKLED.—The oldest and most popular of the Velvets. Planted early in May it will flower in September and ripen its pods in October and November. Should be planted with corn, sorghum or Japanese Cane. Should be planted in alternate rows and 3 to 5 beans in a hill, 15 to 30 inches apart. Price per qt. 30c. Write for bushel prices.

EARLY OR GEORGIA SPECKLED, or 100-DAY BEAN.—A new bean probably a sport from Florida, and makes less vine growth. Planted in April it ripens pods in about 120 days. Should have a support. May be planted a little closer than Florida. Price, qt. 40c, postpaid. Write for bushel prices.

BUSH VELVET.—An early Velvet. Seed is the same in appearance as the Florida bean. Make a bush without runners, and is adapted to growing in orange groves. Postpaid 1 lb. 20c. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.75.

PEANUT

(PINDER, GROUND PEA, GROUND NUT.)

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

CULTURE.—Peanuts should have a warm, light, sandy loam, which is not dry but is well drained. The ground should be plowed to a good depth and thoroughly prepared. Two bushels in the pod will give shelled peanuts enough to plant an acre. The nuts should be shelled before planting. The running varieties may be planted in

rows 36 inches apart and about 15 inches in the row; the bunch sorts in 30-inch rows and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row, and covered from 1 to 2 inches deep. Frequent cultivations should be given to keep the ground in good mellow condition and the weeds should be kept down. Great care should be used so that the plant is not disturbed. All weeds and grass coming up in the hill should be pulled by hand so as not to disturb the peanut plant, especially after it begins to bloom and set nuts. Many are under the impression that dirt should be thrown on the vine. This is a mistake and if practiced will result in a reduced crop. Peanuts should be inoculated before planting. As they are usually shelled, the amount of bacteria carried on them is small and this should be increased by the artificial culture. Where they are so treated no ammonia need be applied to them, but they should have limestone, phosphorus and potash. The limestone may be applied in the form of air-slacked lime and the phosphorus as raw rock phosphate or acid phosphate. Harvesting is usually done by running a plow along the side and lifting the peanuts out with a pitchfork. The vines with nuts attached are allowed to dry for a day or so and then stacked around poles. In two or three weeks they are dry enough to pick. The vines should be stored for use as hay. The Florida Runner is usually the one that is planted for hog pasture and may be left in the ground without danger of sprouting, till wanted for that purpose. The Spanish peanuts, however, must be dug as soon as they are ready or they will sprout in the ground.

VALENCIA.—An improved type of the small red Spanish. Three and four to pod. Can be pulled up along with the vines; are upright. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop, of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out one to four rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. Very prolific; the standard parching peanut; early; two crops. Should be harvested when ripe, as they have a tendency to sprout if left in the ground. Price: Pound **25c**, 3 lbs **60c**, postpaid.

FLORIDA RUNNER.—Also known as North Carolina, or Little Wilmington. A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch. High percentage of oil; can stay in the ground all winter and not rot. This is the great hog peanut; in South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for such purpose. The hogs are turned in the field and do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Price: Pound **20c**, 3 lbs **50c**, postpaid.

WHITE SPANISH.—Very similar in most respects to the Red Spanish. The color of the nut, however, is a pale red. Some of the pods contain only one nut, though most of them contain two. The stems are strong growing and upright, with heavy foliage, and make excellent hay. This is the nut that is preferred for oil, and is being grown very extensively for that purpose. A heavy yielder. Price: Pound **20c**, 3 lbs **50c**, postpaid.

Write for peck and bushel price on peanuts, as price is subject to market changes.

MISCELLANEOUS---FIELD SEED



MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY or SOJA BEANS.—The use of this bean is increasing rapidly. Planted the same as cow peas, and a splendid thing to plant with them. Sow at the rate of a half bushel of Soy beans and three pecks of cow peas per acre. The Soy bean makes an upright growth, with very little vine, and will hold the peas Prepaid, lb **25c**. Price subject to market changes. Get our price when ready to buy.

JAPAN CLOVER OR LESPEDEZA.—Twenty-five pounds to bushel—twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. One of the most valuable annual clovers, which grows in nearly all of the cotton region except on the light sandy soils of South Florida. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. It does best on lands containing fair amount of limestone and some clay. Sow in either spring or fall. Harrow in lightly, then roll, or firm the soil in the most convenient way. It is a summer grower and does not start sufficient growth to be of much value before May or June. Makes good grazing. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the succeeding crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. It may be planted on Bermuda pasture to advantage, or in oats early in the spring. Once well established it will reseed itself if permitted to do so. Prices: Pound **50c**, postpaid. Write for price on quantity. Price subject to change.

BEGGARWEED---Crop Failed

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—In drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre; broadcast, 7 to 8 pounds. Well suited to Florida conditions. It is excellent for feeding hogs, dairy cows and poultry, as it will produce many tons of good, nutritious feed per acre, at a time of the year when green feeds are scarce. May be planted from fall to early spring. Price, lb., **25c**, 5 lbs. **\$1.00**, prepaid; 10 lbs. or more, not prepaid, **15c** per lb.

PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET.—Known also as Pentillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring and summer. This is by far the most popular of all the millets for cutting and feeding green. It will sprout out after cutting and may be cut several times. May also be used for pasture. One of the best for Florida conditions, and one of the most palatable as animals will eat it in preference to most any other feed. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **15c**, pound **25c**, 5 lbs. **\$1.25**, postpaid; 10 lbs. or more, not prepaid, **20c** per lb.

Prices subject to market changes.

GOLDEN MILLET.—Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed does not give good results here. Golden Millet gives an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm, or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Subject to market changes. Postpaid, 1 lb. **30c**, 5 lbs **\$1.00**. Price on large quantities on application.

BROWN TOP MILLET.—A plant of recent introduction which promises to be the best hay and grazing plant of this type that we have. Plant all spring and summer. 3 to 4 lbs. per acre in drills about 2 feet apart and cultivate some, or 8 lbs. per acre broadcast. Grows about 3 feet high and stools heavily. It is fine stemmed and may be cut and cured as hay. Every one who uses any of the millets should give this one a trial. Postpaid, pkt. **25c**, ½ lb. **50c**, 1 lb. **75c**, 5 lbs. **\$3.25**.

CASSAVA.—This is one of the most important forage crops of the South, but needs a long growing season. It has been found to do well in the whole of Florida. It is a many branched herbaceous plant, making a growth about 6 feet high. It does not mature seed except at the extreme south, so it is propagated by means of the tops or stalks. These are cut into pieces from 4 to 6 inches long and planted in rows about 4 feet apart and 2 to 3 feet in the row. It does best on light, sandy, well drained soil. The only edible part is the root. These sometimes are 4 to 5 inches in diameter and 6 feet long. The yield ought to run several tons per acre. The roots contain a high per cent of starch and should be left in the ground till wanted for use. They may be peeled and used in various ways for human food, but are more generally used for cattle and hog feed.

Experiments show that cassava-fattened meat is produced at much less cost than when corn fed, and the fat is white and firm. We believe that there can be no better combination for producing cattle and hogs than cowpea hay, velvet beans and cassava. Price, 100 feet, prepaid, **\$2.50**. Not prepaid, 500 feet **\$6.00**, 1,000 feet **\$10.00**.

HIGHLAND RICE has been proven to be a good crop in many parts of Florida. It may be planted any time from early spring to the middle of July. We advise, however, planting in the latter part of March or the first part of April or else in June or July. If so planted the crop ripens at times when the rice birds will probably not prove very destructive. Rice in its natural condition (rough rice), makes one of the best chicken feeds that can be obtained, and every one who wants to make chickens pay should grow a patch of it. It is as good an egg producer as wheat. It should be allowed to ripen and may then be cut and fed in the straw. Rough rice also makes excellent feed for work animals. Rice also makes a fine quality hay if cut in the milk. Our seed rice is cleaned. Pound **25c**, 5 lbs. **\$1.00**, prepaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **\$1.00**, 25 lbs. or more **8c** per lb.

CHUFAS (44 pounds to bushel) (Hognut; Ground Almond.) Annual. Florida grown seed. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop grown than these. For hog purposes plant in June, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grows best on well manured sandy soil. Plant 12 inches apart in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand pull out shoots and transplant them. Fat on chufa-fed hogs is soft and they should be fed corn for about two weeks before killing. Chufas also make a fine pasture for chickens. Postpaid, 1 lb. **25c**, 5 lbs. **\$1.00**. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. **\$1.20**. 25 lbs. or more at **10c** per lb.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.—Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown from early spring to September; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent pasture for bees. Price: One lb. **20c**, 5 lbs. postpaid, **75c**; not postpaid, 10 lbs. **90c**, 25 lbs. or more at **7c** per lb.

NAPIER GRASS.—This, we believe, will prove to be one of the most valuable recent introductions, for forage crop purposes in Florida. It makes a tremendous amount of top growth, which may be cut several times during the year and fed green. It is a perennial and grows in clumps like sugar cane, the stalks sometimes reaching as high as 15 to 18 feet. We have grown it more than 13 feet high on high pine land. The stalks come abundantly, sometimes as many as 150 from one clump, and when ready to develop seed

are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The leaves are long and narrow and well distributed along the entire stalk. The joints run six inches or such matter in length. It may be propagated from seeds, cuttings or divided stubble, or roots. Probably the easiest method of propagation is to cut mature stalks into joint lengths, the cutting being made about one inch below the eye. They may be planted in freshly plowed ground that has been leveled off. Plant in rows about 5 or 6 feet apart, and from 3 to 5 feet apart in the rows. Push the cuttings into the ground until the top is about level with the ground, and the eye is where the ground will remain moist. On heavy soils it may be planted further apart. It makes an ideal crop for soil purposes, for use in place of Pearl Millet, or the Sorghums, is also a fine crop for ensilage, and makes a good pasture. It should be used before it becomes old and woody, as it is much more palatable and nutritious when young. Prices, postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

MEERKED GRASS.—This is very similar to the Napier Grass, except that the stalks are a little smaller, the leaves narrower and it is a little earlier in shooting and maturing its seed. Price, postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.00. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

PARA GRASS.—A rank-growing perennial which spreads by surface runners which take root at each joint. When the ground is well covered the branches grow upright, sometimes as high as 6 or 7 feet. It makes a heavy yield of good hay or gives good pasturage. It does well on low damp land and is not injured by being covered by water for several weeks. Plant cutting by covering about 2 inches or so in plowed land. Set 2 to 4 feet apart each way. Postpaid, 25 cuttings \$1.00, 100 cuttings \$2.50. Not prepaid, 1,000 cuttings, \$15.00.

BERMUDA GRASS.—One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Sow at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre. This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and on the heavier soils also produces good yields of hay. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass can easily be destroyed. To do this, plow in the fall and plant to oats or rye. After removing the winter crop, plow again and plant to velvet beans or cow peas. The shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. One pound 70c, postpaid; 10 pounds or more, not prepaid, 50c per pound.

CARPET GRASS.—This is proving to be one of the best pasture grasses we have. It does best on the light soils of the State and appears on ground that is heavily pastured and trampled. It is strictly a pasture grass as it seldom grows tall enough for hay. Its creeping habit permits it to be grazed heavily without injury. It needs sunshine for best development. Good carpet grass pasture will carry at least as much stock as blue grass pasture. Postpaid, 1 lb. 75c, 5 lbs. 65c per lb. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. or more 55c per lb.

RHODES GRASS.—A perennial with very leafy, slender, erect stems, from 3 to 5 feet tall, leaves being long and narrow. In addition to the seed-bearing stems it produces runners, often 6 to 8 feet in length, which take root at the joints. In this way a thin stand is easily made better. Does not endure winters, where the temperature falls below about 15 degrees, and is therefore not grown north of Florida, except along the Gulf. It does best on soil which is fairly moist, but well drained, and which is deep and rich, and will not give satisfactory results on the high sandy lands. It gives good returns on well drained peat soils, or reclaimed muck lands. It yields large quantities of excellent hay, which should be cut when the first seeds begin to ripen, and will give several cuttings, which on the best soils will amount to 6 or 8 tons during the season. It also makes excellent pasture and is eaten with great relish by all sorts of stock. The ground should be thoroughly prepared and the seed planted broadcast, from 7 to 8 pounds per acre, or in a drill, when 2 or 3 pounds will be sufficient. The seed is slow in germinating and the young plants not very strong, so that the ground should be thoroughly prepared and must be moist from the time the seed is planted until the plants are well established. Postpaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c, 5 lbs. \$3.25. Price on large quantities on application.

TRIOSINTE.—An annual forage plant of vigorous growth, reaching on the best soils 10 or 12 feet in height, with a large number of leaves on slender stems, which continue to grow until killed by frost. It has very much the appearance of Indian Corn and is planted and cultivated in the same way. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes excellent fodder, and will produce a second cutting. Will make excellent material for silo in greater quantity than either corn or sorghum, if grown until September or October. Spreads freely,

sometimes as many as 50 stalks growing from a single seed. It has a high sugar content which makes it one of the most palatable feeds, and the yields on the rich alluvial lands run as high as 50 tons of green feed per acre. It requires a long warm season and rich soil and plenty of moisture. The richer, moist lands of Florida will grow this plant to perfection but on the poorer soils we would not advise its use. Postpaid, 1 oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

KUDEU VINE.—A large leaved woody leguminous vine, native of Japan, the stems and leaf stalks very closely resemble in appearance the velvet bean vine, but are somewhat hairy. It makes a rapid growth along the ground or climbing, sometimes as much as sixty feet. The stem takes root at the joints, and when plants, become thick on the ground, the shoots make an upright growth. It may be grown from seed, but as the young plants are very tender it is usually propagated by cuttings. The plants are set while dormant, usually during January and February, about 8 or 10 feet apart, each way. The first year some additional crop may be grown between the plants, but the ground will be fairly well occupied during the second year. The third year will produce a full crop. This makes one of the most valuable legume hay crops that can be grown in Florida and several cuttings per year can be made, and on good soils as much as a total of ten tons per acre has been made. The hay is very palatable and nutritious, being fully equal to alfalfa hay for feed purposes. It may be used also for pasture for all stock except hogs, but it is not advised to use it for them, as they will root the ground for the roots. The principal objection to this crop is the length of time it requires to produce a full crop. When it is once well established, however, it is a permanent hay and pasture crop of great value. Cuttings, postpaid, 15 \$1.00, 100 \$5.50. Not prepaid, 1,000 \$35.00.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE.—One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known. Also affords a fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at the same time through the winter. Very prolific, making as high as 25 or 30 tons per acre. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last for several years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this cane is of excellent quality. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, rows 8 feet apart. Price: \$1.00 per 100 stalks,, \$3.00 per 1,000 f. o. b. grower.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER.—Sow in spring, 5 pounds to the acre. The best of all poultry foods. Forty to 50 bushels grown per acre. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fence and yard should be planted in this seed it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price: Pound 20c, 5 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

STOCK TONICS AND SUPPLIES.

Prices Subject to Change. (Prepaid except when noted.)

Blatchford's Calf Meal, 25 lbs. \$1.50, not prepaid.
 Conkey's Cow Special, 50c.
 Pratt's Cow Tonic, 70c. Pratt's Animal Regulator, 30c and 60c.
 Conkey's Stock Tonic, 25c and 50c.
 International Worm Remedy for Hogs, package, 60c.
 International Worm Powder for Horses, 60c.
 International Heave Remedy, 60c.
 Mann's Salt Sick Remedy, \$1.00.
 Conkey's Colic Remedy, 60c. Conkey's Gall Salve, 30c.
 Pratt's Heave, Cough and Cold Remedy, 75c.
 Pine Oil; a fine disinfectant and liniment, qt. 75c, gal. \$2.50.
 Conkey's Nox-i-cide, not prepaid, pt. 45c, qt. 70c, gal. \$1.80.
 B. D. Dip and Disinfectant, 60c.
 Fenole Disinfectant Powder, 65c.
 Conkey's Fly Knocker, not prepaid, qt. 60c, 2 qts. 90c, 1 gal. \$1.50.
 Pheno, postpaid, 30c and 60c.
 Pratt's Fly Chaser, not prepaid, 2 qts. 90c, 1 gal. \$1.50, 5 gals. \$6.50.
 Black Tongue Remedy, for dogs, 12 capsules, \$1.00.
 Echinor, a hog worm remedy, not prepaid, 1 qt. \$1.00, ½ gal. \$1.75, 1 gal. \$3.00.
 Carbola, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 50 lbs. \$4.50, not prepaid.
 Lice and Mange Remedy, a pine tar preparation, not prepaid, ½ gal. \$1.75, 1 gal. \$3.00.
 Flyaway, a creosote preparation for use on animals and around out buildings, 1 gal. \$1.25, 5 gals. \$6.00, not prepaid.

FLOWER SEEDS.

	Pkt.		Pkt.
AGERATUM , Blue mixed -----	\$.05	French, dwarf, mixed -----	\$.05
ALYSSUM		NASTURTUM	
Little Gem, grows 3 in. high -----	.05	Dwarf, mixed, oz. 15c -----	.10
Maritimum, grows 1 foot high -----	.05	Dwarf, dark red, mixed, oz. 15c -----	.10
ASTERS		Tall, mixed, oz. 15c -----	.10
Early branching, mixed colors -----	.10	PETUNIA	
Late branching, mixed colors -----	.10	Small flowered, single bedding -----	.05
Perfection mixed -----	.10	Large flowered, single -----	.25
Mixed sorts and colors -----	.10	Large flowered, double -----	.35
CALENDULA , Pot Marigold -----	.05	Portland petunias, see below.	
COLEUS , Mammoth mixed -----	.20	PHLOX DRUMMONDII	
COXCOMB , mixed -----	.05	Extra choice mixed -----	.10
CALLIOPSIS		PORTULACA (Rose Moss)	
Golden Wave, yellow -----	.10	Single, mixed -----	.05
Special mixed -----	.10	Double, mixed -----	.10
COSMOS , Klondyke yellow, fine -----	.10	SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)	
EVERLASTINGS		Fireball -----	.15
Gomphrena, Globe Amaranth -----	.10	Clara Bedman -----	.10
Helichrysum, Strawflower, -----	.10	Drooping Spikes -----	.10
mixed -----	.10	Mixed -----	.10
Rodanthe, mixed -----	.10	SUNFLOWERS	
CYPRESS VINE -----	.05	Double Chrysanthum Flowered -----	.10
FOUR O'CLOCK -----	.05	Red, Red and Yellow Rays -----	.10
GAILLARDIA -----	.05	Russian, Oz. 10c.	
GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)		VERBENA	
Mixed -----	.05	Good Mixed -----	.05
HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)		Mammoth Mixed -----	.10
Special Mixture -----	.15	Lemon -----	.10
GOLDEN GLOW		ZINNIA	
Plants, 15c each, 75c doz.		Giant Flowered Double -----	.15
MARIGOLD		Dahlia flowered, new, fine -----	.25
African mixed -----	.05	Curled and Crested -----	.10
French tall, mixed -----	.05		

PORTLAND PETUNIAS.—This strain of Petunias we believe is the finest strain in existence today.

Very careful attention must be given the seed. Germination is slow and careful watering is necessary. A fine spray must be used.

The seed should be barely covered and the box containing them given full light when they have germinated. The slowest growing, weakest plant is most likely to develop the finest flowers.

	Pkt.
Pride of Portland. A deep rose pink, well fringed -----	\$.50
White Beauty. Pure white, finely fringed -----	.50
Elks' Pride. Deep, royal purple, of large size -----	.50
Scarlet Beauty. Vigorous growing with well fringed flower of moderate size -----	.50

PLANTS—(No plant order less than 35c).

CABBAGE.—Plants now ready. Price, \$1.75 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$1.50 per 1,000; 10,000 and over at \$1.40. By mail, prepaid, 100, 35c; 500, \$1.50, 1,000 \$2.15.

Varieties.—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Surehead, Copenhagen Market.

EGG PLANT.—Ready about April 1st. **Varieties:** Florida Highbush, Imp. N. Y. Spineless and Black Beauty. Prices, 1,000, \$2.50; 5,000 \$2.25 per 1,000; 10,000 and over, \$2.00 per 1,000. Postpaid, 50, 35c; 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50.

TOMATOES.—Ready about March 15th. **Varieties:** Globe, Stone, Beauty, Bonny Best, Early Detroit, John Baer, Ponderosa, etc. Prices, \$1.75 per 1,000; lots of 5,000 or over at \$1.50 per 1,000. By mail, prepaid, 100, 35c; 500, \$1.25.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS.—Be sure to get your order booked early. Cash must accompany order. We expect to start shipment under ordinary conditions about March 20, though we may be able to make a few shipments earlier.

We will have only the following variety at the prices indicated per thousand, f. o. b. Palatka:

PORTO RICO—

Prices:	Postpaid	Ex. Collect
100 -----	\$.50	\$-----
500 -----	1.50	1.25
1,000 to 5,000, per 1,000 -----	2.30	2.00
6,000 to 20,000, per 1,000 -----	2.10	1.90
20,000 and over, per 1,000 -----	1.95	1.75

IN YOUR GARDEN and ON YOUR FARM

you can get increased yields and improve your soil if you inoculate all your

GARDEN BEANS AND PEAS, COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, CLOVERS, VELVET BEANS AND PEANUTS with

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

These crops belong to the legume or pod-bearing family of plants, which Nature has endowed with the wonderful ability to harbor and nurture certain bacteria on their roots, and these bacteria, in turn, gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the plant itself. Increased nitrogen supplied to the plant means increased yield.

As a rule the proper bacteria are not present in the soil in sufficient quantity to give best results, and the use of these cultures gives a great increase in yield.

Treat your seed before planting. Very easy to use—simply add water and moisten seeds with the mixture.

SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS.

Small size for garden peas and beans only	-----\$.35
¼-Acre Size	----- .75
1-Acre Size	----- 1.50
5-Acre Size	----- 5.00

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

FURTHER INFORMATION SENT FREE UPON REQUEST



FARMOGERM is a pure culture of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria especially bred up to transform large amounts of nitrogen from the air. It is endorsed by farmers and is used very extensively by gardeners. It is put up in specially fitted bottles

to keep the bacteria in the strongest and most active condition.

It is necessary that we know the crop on which it is to be used, so we can send the proper sort.

We carry it in stock for the following crops: Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts.

1-acre size	-----\$ 1.00
3-acre size	----- 2.50
12-acre size	----- 12.00
Garden size	composit mixture for garden peas and beans, 50c.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, ETC.

Prices following are subject to change.

(Not prepaid unless so stated.)

ARSENATE OF LEAD.—Dry powder. Not mailable. In bulk, 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.65, 25 lbs. \$7.50, 50 lbs. \$14.50.

DUSTING SULPHUR.—Price postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.35.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry).—Price, 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.50, 25 lbs. \$6.00.

BORDEAUX ARSENATE MIXTURE (Dry).—Not mailable, 1 lb. 55c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.

"BLACK LEAF 40".—Not mailable. One ounce bottle makes 6 gallons spray, 25c. Half-pound can makes 50 gallons spray, \$1.00. Two-pound can makes 200 gallons of spray, \$3.25.

TOBACCO DUST.—High Grade and very fine. In bulk, 5 lbs. 40c, 10 lbs. 75c, postpaid; not prepaid, 10 lbs. 65c, 25 lbs. \$1.50.

SCALICIDE.—For use against scale. Fine on peaches. Qts. 60c, 1 gal. \$1.50, 5 gal. \$5.50.

CREOSOTE WOOD PRESERVATIVE.—A very superior article for the treatment of wood and fence posts. Barrel at 60c per gallon; less than barrel 75c per gallon.

BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE WOOD PRESERVER.—Use in place of Carbo-lineum. In bulk, \$1.00 per gallon.. Best on market for treating house timbers, fence posts and wounds on trees. Containers extra, at cost.

WHALE OIL SOAP (Good's No. 1 Fish Oil).—Hard. In strawboard carton. 1 lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25.

ROSIN FISH OIL SOAP (Good's No. 9).—Especially recommended to market gardeners for adding to Bordeaux and insecticides as a "sticker." Also used with kerosene to make emulsion. (In bulk) 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.—For use against aphids, red spider, etc.; on house plants, etc., and lice and fleas on domestic animals. About 3 oz. to pack-age, 15c, postpaid.

Mapes' Fertilizers are the standard. Get our prices.



Vermorel Eclair No. 1.

An extremely simple, convenient and effective hand pump.

For use with a bucket, barrel or may be attached to a knapsack tank. Will throw a spray to the top of any ordinary tree, and can be used for whitewashing and spraying disinfectants. An excellent general purpose hand sprayer for farm, field, garden and orchard, durable, and powerful. Warranted for five years. Postpaid to fourth zone, \$6.00. Price with knapsack attachment on application.

MODEL B DUST GUN.—This is a small dust gun that does the work. It is very simple in construction and will handle any sort of dust. It is the best small hand duster we have ever seen. The amount of dust it throws out depends on the force given and the speed of the stroke of the plunger. Every home gardener should have one of these and every market grower should have one and a No. 1 sprayer and cease to worry about worms. Price postpaid, \$1.00.

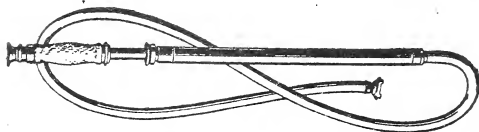
SPRAYERS.

VERMOREL ECLAIR No. 1.—In this machine we believe we have the very best knapsack sprayer on the market today. It is compact, and light, weighing only 14 pounds. Its mechanism is simple and a uniform pressure can be maintained without constant pumping. A pressure of about 40 pounds is quickly obtained and maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever. There are no pump troubles as there is no piston pump—the pumps being of the diaphragm type. The regular nozzle furnished with the machine is constructed so that it can be adjusted in such a way as to direct the spray in any direction. This does away with the necessity of a vine attachment.

Price with standard nozzle, f. o. b.
Palatka, shipping weight about
25 lbs. ----- \$25.00

Extra Parts:

Double Nozzle -----	3.00
Leather diaphragm for oils ----	.60
Rubber diaphragm, do not use for oil -----	.60



Standard Spray Pump.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Prices Subject to Change.

(Not prepaid except when noted.)

Beef Scraps, 25 lbs. **\$2.00**, 100 lbs. **\$7.50**.
 Oyster Shell, coarse or fine, 25 lbs. **50c**, 100 lbs. **\$1.50**, 5 lbs. postpaid, **25c**.
 Poultry Grit, coarse or fine, 25 lbs. **50c**, 100 lbs. **\$1.50**.
 Charcoal, coarse, 5 lbs. **50c**, 50 lbs. **\$2.50**.
 Charcoal, fine, 5 lbs. **50c**, 50 lbs. **\$2.50**.
 Nest Eggs, Opal, each **5c**, doz. **50c**, postpaid.
 Tycos Incubator Thermometer, certified, postpaid, **\$1.25**.
 Tycos Incubator Thermometer, not certified, postpaid, **\$1.00**.
 Tycos Brooder Thermometer, postpaid, **35c**.
 Tycos Incubator Hygrometer, postpaid, **\$1.60**.

PRATT'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

Postpaid except where noted.

Poultry Regulator, **37c** and **70c**; not prepaid, 25 lbs. **\$3.00**, 100 lbs. **\$10.00**.
 Powdered Lice Killer, **37c** and **70c**.
 Baby Chick Food, **30c** and **60c**.
 Chicken Cholera Remedy, **30c** and **60c**.
 Condition Tablets, **30c**.
 Gape Remedy, a powder for external use, **35c** and **70c**.
 Sorehead Remedy, **25c** and **70c**.
 Scaley Leg Remedy, **35c**.
 Roup Tablets, **30c** and **60c**.
 White Diarrhoea Remedy, **30c** and **60c**.

CONKEY'S REMEDIES.

Postpaid except as noted.

Poultry Tonic, **30c** and **65c**.
 Roup Remedy, **25c** and **50c**.
 Roup Pills, **30c**.
 Cholera Remedy, **25c** and **50c**.
 Sorehead Remedy, **25** and **50c**.
 Limberneck Remedy, **50c**.
 Blackhead Remedy, **50c**.
 Poultry Worm Remedy, **25c**.
 Poultry Conditioner, **25c**.
 Scaley Leg Remedy, **25c**.
 Head Lice Ointment in tubes, **10c**.
 Flea Salve, **25c**.
 Gape Remedy, **25c** and **50c**.
 White Diarrhoea Remedy, **25c** and **50c**.
 Lice Powder, **30c** and **65c**.
 Lice Liquid (not prepaid), qt. **60c**, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. **30c**, gal. **\$1.50**.

"KEY-RING-O" LEG BANDS.

"Key-Ring-Os" are made of celluloid, on the principle of a key ring, and have no ends to fasten together.

They are made in ten different colors—black, white, dark blue, light blue, pink, red, green, yellow, purple, and garnet.

Prices Are as Follows:

	1,000	500	250	100	50	25	12
No. 2—Med'm for Mediterranean Breeds	\$6.50	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$.90	\$.50	\$.30	\$.15
No. 3—Day-old Chicks	4.00	2.25	1.30	.60	.35	.20	.10
No. 4—Large for American Breeds	7.50	4.00	2.25	1.00	.60	.35	.20
No. 5—Bantam	5.75	3.00	1.75	.80	.45	.25	.15
No. 6—Extra Large for Asiatic Breeds	8.75	4.75	2.50	1.10	.60	.35	.20

THE A B C OF FLORIDA TRUCKING

BY C. H. KENNERLY

This is in many respects the best book that has been published on truck growing in Florida. Mr. Kennerly was in the seed business for a time and conducted a truck farm for a number of years, so that he speaks from broad experience. The book was used as a text book at the University of Florida. It is just what a person wants who is not familiar with the conditions in this State. 140 pages. Price 50 cents, postpaid.

With an order for seeds in packets and ounces amounting to \$1.00, send us 25 cents extra and we will send you the book.

POSTMASTER—If not delivered, postage for return
will be sent. Notify

Mann-Hodge Seed Co.

PALATKA, FLA.

For _____

FLORIDA

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NUMBER OF PLANTS FOR AN ACRE OF GROUND.

Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants	Distance Apart	No. of Plants
3x3 in.	696,960	3x2 ft.	7,260	5x3 ft.	2,904	12x12 ft.	302
4x4 in.	392,040	3x3 ft.	4,840	5x4 ft.	2,178	13x13 ft.	257
6x6 in.	174,240	3½x3½ ft.	3,555	5½x5½ ft.	1,417	14x14 ft.	222
9x9 in.	77,440	4x1 ft.	10,890	6x6 ft.	1,210	15x15 ft.	193
1x1 ft.	43,560	4x2 ft.	5,445	6½x6½ ft.	1,031	16x16 ft.	170
1½x1½ ft.	19,360	4x3 ft.	3,630	7x7 ft.	881	16½x16½ ft.	160
2x1 ft.	21,780	4x4 ft.	2,722	8x8 ft.	680	17x17 ft.	150
2x2 ft.	10,890	4½x4½ ft.	2,151	9x9 ft.	537	18x18 ft.	134
2½x2½ ft.	6,960	5x1 ft.	8,712	10x10 ft.	435	19x19 ft.	120
3x1 ft.	14,520	5x2 ft.	4,356	11x11 ft.	360		